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M. D.

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# Dropsie and Diarrhaea

January 9th

Mary Allen after bearing her last Child, about five years ago, was seized with Gripes, which (except some short Intervals) have continued ever since; about Nine Months ago her Belly began to swell, & has continued to increase gradually ever since, she has a continual drought, passes little Urine, great none, has difficulty of Breathing & little appetite. These Symptoms have increased as her Belly continued to swell, her Urine is hot when it comes from her, her Legs began lately to swell, and have increased very fast, so that they are swelled now as high as her Knees with Kernels in her Groins. She has 14 or 15 sharp loose stools in twenty four hours, & in proportion as these Symptoms have increased the Superior parts of her Belly have decreased, so

that

2. so that her face &c is quite emaciated.
The Diagnostics of her Disease are very plain, she undoubtedly has that Species of the Dropsie called Ascites, which is a Collection of Water either between the Peritoneum and the Guts, or between it and the external Teguments; her's must be the former, because she says, when she stands erect she feels a great weight at the bottom of her Belly, whereas were it between the Peritonæum and external Teguments, the Water could not so easily fall down, and cause that weight, much less were it contained in the Cells.
Besides this Disease she has the misfortune to have another coming upon her, viz: an Anasarca, which is a Collection of Water in the Cellular membrane, and generally begins at the lower Extremities, about the Ankles, then gradually arising, so that sometimes the face is much swelled by it.

The

The common Symptoms in a Dropsie is a
Costiveness, continual & immoderate
Drought, small quantities of Urine, a
Swelling of the whole Abdomen, & some-
-times a fluctuation of Water may plainly
be felt there; this Species of the Dropsie may
be known by the Belly's being equally
swelled & equally hard on all parts —
The Prognostics in the Dropsie are various,
according to the various Causes, these in
the present case are very bad, for a Diarrhœa
must necessarily exhaust & dissolve the
fluids of the Body, of which you may see a
notable Instance in this Patient, the Ca-
-runcles of her Eyes, her Lips, Tongue, Gums
&c. are all pale, because her Blood is disso-
-lved & exhausted by the Diarrhœa, that
there is nothing but Serum or Lymph in
the Vessels, & the thinner the blood is, the
greater will be the Secretion from it, therefore
whatever dissolves & impoverishes the blood
may cause a Dropsie —

The

A The Peritoneum & Guts are constantly moi-
=stened by a dewy humour wished on them
by the exhalant Arteries; this is necessary
to keep them from drying, & to assist their
Peristaltic motion, in which they would
be otherwise fretted & inflamed, or grow to-
=gether; The Remains of this Humour in a
Healthy State is conveyed into the Mass of
Blood by the absorbent Veins, now, if by
any means the Blood should be so thinned
as to pass faster out thro' the exhalant arteries
than it can be returned by the absorbent
Veins, it must by being heaped up in the
abdomen, cause or constitute a Dropsie,
and the very reason the blood is vent out
by the arteries & returns by the Veins is
its thickness; for the red blood being too thick
i. e. its particles being too large to enter the
Serous arteries, is forced to return by the
Veins corresponding with the exhalant
arteries; Now, if the Blood by any means

how

haw its Texture so broken that the red globules are dissolved into Serum, as from Expt. if as pear it may be) it will pass off by the Serous Arteries, and the Secretion of Serum thus made is so great that the absorbent Veins can't return it so fast as the Arteries transmit it, immediatly a Dropsie arises. In proof of this, dont we see that people who have laboured long under a continued fever, when recovering, have Hydropic Swellings in their Legs, the blood having been so dissolved by the preceeding fever, that it passes thro' the Serous Arteries, which in a healthy state admit only the Serum of the Blood.

A Dropsie then is a Disorder both of the Solids & Fluids, the Solids are too weake to give a Density to the Blood, and the fluids are so dissolved as to pass off in a great measure in the form of Serum ——

The Indications of Cure are these

three

6

three viz.

1st To expel the Water already gathered, because it hinders the Solids to acquire a proper Tone & Strength —

2d To thicken the blood, to prevent the like happening again —

3d To give a due Strength & Tension to the Vessels — If these can be effected, a Radical Cure may be made —

Physicians have tried to effect the first by opening all the Emunctories of the Body by Hydragogue Purges, by Diuretics and Sudorifics, & when these have failed, they have had recourse to the Trocar. But in the present Case Cathartics must certainly do harm, since the Disease have arisen by too great Discharge from the Anus, otherwise they would undoubtedly have been proper. Diuretics would certainly do good, but then they are so uncertain in their operation, as not to be depended upon.

upon. In this Case I think Sudorifics bid fairest for Success, but before any good can be expected from any of these, it is absolutely necessary to stop the Diarrhœa, which I fear will be a difficult task, since the Texture of the Blood & the Tone of the Vessels are entirely destroyed. — I have often observed in Diarrhœas, that if we could raise an agreeable Sweat, that Discharge has abated; If then we could but hit upon a Method to raise a Sweat upon the Patient, we should answer two Intentions at once. among Sudorifics some are better in the present Case than others, & from a good deal of Experience I find Opium the best, when given with some thing that determines its Effects towards the Skin, &c 9o.

℞ Sal. nitr. Carl. Vitr. ā ℥ IV. Melt them in a Crucible, & when cold reduce them to a Powder, and add Pulv. Rad. Ipecac.

Glycyrrh

8 Glycyrrh. Opij a ℥ß. ℞. In this Compositi-
tion there is one grain of Opium to eleven
of the Powder. Next, Ipecacuan in small
Doses is an excellent Medicine in fluxes,
is a great Sudorific, & will determine the
Effects of the Opium towards the Skin. O-
pium also checks the discharges by the
Urine, and is a Sudorific, so that they must
be proper here both as Astringents and
Sudorifics. The Powder may be given in
so great a Dose as to contain gr iv of Opium,
i.e. gr. ½ of the Powder, in which Dose it
will scarce fail to raise a profuse Sweat,
which will last 6. 8, or 10 hours, but 'tis
best to begin with smaller Doses at first,
& increase them as there shall be occasion.
I shall order this Patient about gr 18, wch
will contain about 1½ of Opium. — It must
be washed down with a draught of some
diluting Drink, such as Sack Whey, In-
fusion of Hyssop &c. This is the grand

Arcanum

arianum of Mr. Ward the famous Empiric that has made so much noise in Europe, tho' he disguised it with the addition of a little Bole; but as I have ordered it, it is the original Prescription of Dr. Dover

The greatest difficulty that occurs in discharging the Water in Dropsies is, To make the absorbent Veins take up the extravasated Water, for you must know that it must be absorbed by them before it can be brought to the Skin, And as we observed, that in fevers these absorbent Vessels take up the fat from the Cellular membrane, and even the Marrow from the Bones, so here it must be necessary to give these Medicines that cause a temporary fever in order to facilitate the Absorption. This Medicine also answers this Intention as well as any can be given. If we can get this extravasated Water into the blood, it will

10 will discharge itself & that undoubtedly where
the least Resistance is, and as this one
diuine will open the pores of the Skin, it
will very probably take that Course. —
In the Cure of Dropsies I have often Succeed-
-ed with Medicines that act upon the same
Principles with this, viz. Mercuriall Pills
and Decoction of the Woods; the Pills must not
be given soas to raise a Salivation, which
would do harm, but only so as to raise a
gentle constant fever to facilitate the ab-
-sorption, which mercury will very commonly
do; The Water thus absorbed will be discharg-
-ed by the Pills, & thro' the Skin by Decoctions

23d

according to my Prescription she has had
three doses of the Powder, the first of Gr. 18.
had little effect, the second Gr 25 made her
Sweat a little, and the third, Gr 30 had but
little effect. Her Diarrhœa abated after her
Sweating, but has returned again this day.

as

as the Diarrhœa is the most urgent Symptom, & seems to have been the Source of her disorder, we must bend our whole force against it: I shall therefore order her some of the Testaceous powders with some Astringent, such as Diascordium this night & to morrow increase the Dose of the powder to Gr. 40.

30th

Since the 23d. all Methods have been used to stop the flux, but in vain, for being quite exhausted & spent she died on the 28th after opening her Body, the Colon was found fast grown to the Jejunum, & on the left Side there appeared a large hard Schirrous Swelling, which proved to be the Pancreas, and the colon grown Schirrous. The Stomach was become Semicalliginous, as was also good part of the Œsophagus; the Kidneys had in them a considerable quantity of Pus, and in

the

12 the left was one large & several small Stones.
There was about four Gallons of Water in
the Abdomen, the small Guts were in a
lax & distended State, so that they could
easily admit three fingers into them, the
Duodenum & beginning of the Jejunum
were Schirrous

Sourness in the Stomach, Vomiting &c

Jany 14th

Peter Turkin a Country Lad, who used
to tend Cattle, his Diet commonly was
Cheese & milk, Oat pottage &c. but seldom
meat. His present Symptoms are Sourness
in the Stomach, Heartburns, Vomiting acid
humours, and Pains in the Stomach, wh
increase after eating & descend with the
aliments, accompanied with wind and
gripings, which are relieved by Belchings
&c. he frequently vomits two or three hours
after eating

This

This Disorder first attacked him about four years ago in the Summer, left him as the cold Weather came on, & returned next Summer; in this manner it left him every Winter till this; he had violent & stubborn Headachs at first, but is now free of them, he is generally very costive, which increases his pain — I think 'tis plain he has no Inflammation, or Ulcer in his Bowels, as the pain is not fixed, but always accompanies the aliments in their passage to the anus; But his Disease seems to arise from a weakness of the Stomach, which is incapable of performing the office of Digestion, but suffers the food to lay there long enough to degenerate into those Humours to which they are naturally allied, as his Diet has been chiefly of those things that ferment & leave an acid humour behind them, so the effects shew the Disease to arise from a spontaneous Acid in the Stomach — —

A

14 A strong sound Stomach soon expels what is taken in, & by force of Digestion it is chang-ed into Humours proper for the nourish-ment of the human Body. But a weak Stomach it is quite otherwise; & when food prone to grow acid is taken in, it remains long in the Stomach, & is slowly expelled, leav-ing some Remains lodged between the Rugæ, which like Leaven promote a fermentation on whatever is taken. ——

All the Humours of the Body are prone to putrify when left to themselves, but never ferment, therefore acid humours are entirely foreign to the human Body. as all aliments left to themselves in a proper healthy mixture either putrify or go into some spontaneous humour, no acid aliments taken into a weak Stomach incapable to change them into proper Nourishment will by lying in the Stomach ferment & leave an acid humour sui generis, and as there is always air ac-

-companying

accompanying Fermentations, so here the
Air passes with this humour into the In-
-testines, where the Acid irritating and
vellicating the tender fibres causes them
to contract, & doing this in different places
at the same time, the included Air being
more rarified by the heat of the Body dilates
& stretches the Fibres of the Gut, & gives the
acute pain of which our Patient complains,
& breaking either up or down gives immedi-
-ate Ease, and the Stomach being vellicated
by this acid is excited to throw up its contents
for relief. ——

(As this Patient is quite exhausted, his Circ-
-culation quite languid, his Pulse so weak
and low that it scarce can be felt & the Tone
of the Solids quite destroyed, the Prognostics
must be very bad, & I imagine the Cure can
only be palliative, & even this must depend
upon a regular Diet, for the most effectual
Medc would take no effect upon so exhausted
a Subject ——

His

16 His Diet ought to be animal food, as
Fowls, Mutton, Veal and Broth made
without Barly or Rice, as no animal ferr=
=ments but on the contrary putrifies, it must
certainly be better for him than Vegetable
food, his aliments must also be taken in
small quantities, lest by irritating the
Stomach we should provoke it to throw up
its Contents. —

An Exercise strengthens the muscular
fibres more than anything else, & conse=
=quently will very much promote the offices
of Digestion, we must see that he has a
daily proper Exercise —

Gentle Stomachic Billers, such as Lot. Cha=
=mom. Sem. Card. Rad. Gentian. Tol. Absynth.
&c infused in Water may be proper, but strong=
=er Billers would be apt to irritate his Stomach
as it is so very weak. —

For his Drink I shall order Water with Chalk
boild in it & passed to subside, which will

effectually

effectually destroy any Mineral Particles in it, & will convey a greater quantity of Chalky particles into the Intestines, which, as all earthy Substances do, will soak up a great part of the acid humours, & carry it out of the Body and prevent its acting while in the Bowels. — Since he came to the Infirmary, he has had Stomachic Purges, viz. Pil. Ras. by which his Belly, which before was costive is now brought to a natural State — I would observe to you, that 'tis much easier to empty than fill the Vessels of the Body, which his Case requires, we shall however soon see what Effects his Regimen will have on him. —

12th

Since our last meeting he has been using the Diet I then proposed, having also ordered Sea Biscuit, that has undergone a perfect fermentation, instead of Bread, w.c must consequently of Leaven with it. —

In

18 In order to cure this Lad 'tis necessary to fill his Vessels with good blood, which cannot be had without a good Digestion, nor can there be a good digestion without good Bile, nor good Bile without good food; but his blood has been so long supplied with Chyle from fermenting acid food, that it must partake of the same qualities, and consequently the Bile secreted from this blood must be weak, & in small quantities. In order then to mend his blood, we must endeavour to mend the Chyle, that is supply it, and this can no otherwise be done than by proper food, assisting Digestion at the same time by all the Methods we can use; for this Reason I ordered his Diet to be of food most prone to putrefaction, and therefore directly opposite to Acid, prescribing at the same time Stomachics, & Exercise to help his Digestion. Fish are very proper for him, as being prone to putrefie. I shall order him

a

a raw Egg once or twice a day, as it will need no preparation in the Stomach, and will be easily absorbed by the Lacteals, and as Egg Shells are very powerful absorbents, I should chuse, if he would comply with it, that he eat the Shells too. — The Lad is more lively, looks more florid, vomits less, and sleeps better, takes nothing but the Stomachic Infusion two Ounces once or twice a day —

16th

Since our last meeting he was somewhat better, but these two Days past has complained more. I ordered him the raw Egg with the Shell, but as it does not please his palate, he finds all his Complaints to it, & says it causes him to vomit it, but upon examining him more closely, I found his costiveness was the true Cause of the Return of his Symptoms. You may remember I told you he was costive, & had been relieved by

Stomachic

20 Stomachic Purges, he was then ordered, if
his Costiveness returned or if he had not
a Stool at least every second day, to acquaint
me of it, but he neglected or rather concealed
it, lest he should be obliged to take more
Physic, so that he had not a Stool for five
days, whereupon the pain of his Stomach
& Intestines, his nausea & vomiting returned.
Yesterday I ordered him a common Glyster
to emply his Bowels, which had the desired
effect, and he has been better since. The Egg
also agreed well enough with him since, so
that it could not have been the Cause of the
Return of his Symptoms. —

Glysters in many Cases are justly preferred
to Purges, especially when the Bowels have
lost their Tone. all Purges, however mild,
ferment more or less in their Operation &
cause an Irritation & Constriction in the
parts, and consequently would do harm
where the Bowels are too weak already,

therefore

therefore should not be used without
necessity, but Glysters may be so ordered
as to be free from these Inconveniences.
and therefore may be safely given —
This Costiveness proceeds, I think, from the
want of Bile, which when it is in due quan-
tity, and it descends along the Intestines,
creates a gentle Stimulus, and greatly
assists the Discharge of the Faeces; this is
the cause of this Costiveness. —
another is the Debility of the Guts, so that
hence arise two directly opposite Intentions
of Cure, which is perplexing Case, for if we
give any thing that irritates to supply the
place of Bile, we increase the Spasms, as
has been observed of Cathartics, and if we
administer Emollients to relieve these
Spasms, we relax the already too weak
Bowels: The cure therefore must be attempted
by a proper Regimen & Diet, for Medicines
can do little upon such emaciated Subjects,

where

where all the Muscular Fibres have lost their Tone, & indeed Drugs would do as much hurt here one way as good another. Exercise assists the Peristaltic Motion of the Guts, & admirably strengthens the muscular fibres, whence proceed a good Digestion & Secretion of good Juices for the Nourishment of the Body.

Still Acids weaken the Bile and destroy its good Qualities, rendering it unfit for its Office, and as has been observed, this Patients blood must be bad, & consequently the Bile secreted from it must also be bad. Physicians have commonly prescribed Pillens to assist Digestion & supply the place of Bile, & I can see no reason why the Bile of a sound Animal should not be given in these Cases: It may be brought into a convenient Form by exhaling it in a gentle Heat to the Consistence of an Extract, & then making it into a mass for Pills

with

with the powder of Flor. Cammom. or Gum
Ammon. Myrrh &c. which are also very
proper in this Case. The Physicians, as
I know, before Boerhaave ever prescribed
Animal Bile, which is something strange,
since it is the known Property of Bile to
attenuate viscid, ropy Substances, and
render them more liquid, and is vomited
by Patients. It seems most likely to supply
the place of Bile in the human Body,
since by a deficience of Bile, such quanti-
-ty of viscid lough acid humours are heaped
up in the Intestines, & Stomach, which cause
Nausea, vomiting Costiveness &c. When it
is prescribed it should be taken from a
sound vigorous robust Animal.

2d.

He has at present, and has had ever since he
came into the Infirmary, a true Fames Ca-
nina; If he is allowed to take his full, his
Stomach will not bear it; If his diet is

regulated

24 regulated so as he may ordain what he eats, his appetite is not satisfied, for he will rob his neighbours of their allowance, and even eat their medicines, or get into the Streets & beg, complaining that he is Starving: By this means he baffled all my Endeavours to regulate his Diet, notwithstanding he does not seem to abound with Acids so much as he did, he still continues costive, & will not let me know without a Strict Enquiry. —

26th

You may remember when this Lad was admitted as my Patient I told you it was not from any view of making a Cure, but purely to have an opportunity of discovering upon his Case, and I must now tell you he is dead, tho he seemed to be rather better at our last meeting). —

That I might know whether I had formed a right Judgement of this Disease, I ordered

his

his Body should be opened, & now I have
the Satisfaction to find I was not much
deceived; His Stomach was found nearly
in a natural State, tho the Pylorus was
a good deal thicker than common; the
Jejunum & Ileum were in some places
greatly relaxed & distended, in others con-
tracted, which was the Cause which As-
signed for these pains accompanying
the Descent of the aliments. What was
most singular in him was, that the
Ileum grew fast to the Psoas Muscle, his
Bile was thin, weak, & a green colour, tho
the Biliary Duct was free and open.
His pains continued to the last, and he
vomited meat in the very Pangs of Death-

Irregular

# Irregular Ague

January 26th

James Forbes was about four months ago seized with a Tertian ague, which he had regularly for two months, he then took several Doses of the Cort. Peruv. which stopt his Fits, and he recovered his Strength gradually, which seemed to be confirmed at a month's end, but upon his going to work, the Disease returned at uncertain Periods, & seemed to be an irregular Duotidian, with a constant Pain in the Head, & Breast, and Tumour of the Extremities; since he came to the Infirmary, he has had no proper Paroxysms, only the Pains and Tremor, which shew that this Disease is yet unsubdued.

Agues have justly been divided into Vernal & Autumnal, the first begin in February & continue till August. these are commonly mild, and when left to themselves frequently

frequently go off at the approach of warm
Weather. They should never be hastily
stopt, seeing they are Natures Instrument,
by which she promotes the Expulsion of
noxious Humours, which if longer re-
tained in the Body might turn themselves
in some worse Disease. —

The Autumnal begin in august, & being
confirmed by the cold weather, commonly
prove obstinate, & if unsubdued, dispose
the Body & Humours for inveterate Chronic
Diseases, such as Dropsies, and every
disease that can follow a dissolution and
Impoverishment of the blood, they should
therefore be stopt as soon as the Patients
condition will permit —

This Fever may proceed, I think, from
obstructions of the Viscera i.e. the Liver,
Pancreas, Spleen, mesenteric Glands &c.
I have often wished that we had as sure
a Medium for causing regular Fits of

an

an ague to return, as we have for stopping them. It is the known Property of Agues to thin & dissolve the Blood to a very great degree, and 'tis generally supposed, and with reason, that Agues often proceed from Obstructions of the Viscera, & that when these Obstructions are removed, they will cease of themselves, as in the Vernal, unless continued by some accidental Cause, as Cold; Therefore I think that the likeliest method to cure this Patient is, if Possible, to bring his Paroxysms to regular Periods, and then wait till there be a proper Concoction, & Secretion in the Blood, i.e. till those Obstructions be overcome, before we attempt to stop it. —

Another principal Cause of Agues has been judged to be a tough viscid Phlegmatic Humour lodged in the Prime Viæ, part of which being taken up by the Absorbents, and carried into the Blood causes

a

a Lentor in it, and brings on the Paroxysm, by which Nature endeavours to expel it by the blood which she effects at the end of every fit by Sweat & Urine, the Humours being previously attenuated by the fever, & filled to pass off by these Secretions, the Paroxysm ceasing the Disease is over, till a Sufficient quantity of the same Humour be accumulated and absorbed, and then the same thing happens again.

The Cort. Peruv. from its singular Efficacy in stopping Agues may justly be reckoned a Specific in this Disease, but it has been found to do harm if given while they have the fit, but when given in the Intervals, when nature is freest & strongest, it has a peculiar Quality to prevent a Return; now when the Fits are irregular, no proper Interval can be found in which to apply it. The Patients Pulse and other Symptoms will shew that what little Interval there is, is not perfect,

but

but that there is some agitation of the Humours, or Interruption of the natural Functions. In order then to prevent an Intermission, and make the Fit distinct, I have frequently found the following Method successful.

First, give a gentle Emetic, to unload & bring away any foul and ill Humours from the Stomach. Vomiting, by the great Agitation it causes, & the Diaphoresis it raises, may cause an artificial Paroxysm, & ought to be repeated as the Circumstance requires. —

Secondly, give gentle Stomachic Purges, such as the Tinct. Sacr. to carry off that tough mucus that has been loosened by the Emetic. By these means the Paroxysms are brought to regular Periods. —

An Interval being thus gained, & the Intestines cleansed, we may with great prospect of Success, give the Bark, which seldom fails to make a radical Cure after the above Treatment. —

T

I have often observed that the Bark fails of
making a compleat Cure, unless there be
previous Signs of a Concoction when it
is given, for if it be given while that Load
of tough viscid Humours is lodged in the Prima
Viæ, it will, by its astringent Quality and
by strengthening and constricting the
absorbent veins, prevent indeed the
Paroxysm for the present, but as soon as the
force of it is over, the Cause i.e. the Humours
remaining, the Paroxysms will return, and
this I take to be the true Reason why
Agues so oft return after they have been
stopt by the Bark. When then you find a
red Sediment in the Urine, it is a Sign
of Concoction in the Humours, and then
is the proper time for giving the Bark,
and if upon taking the Bark the Urine
turns white, or as it were purulent, you
may almost depend upon a Compleat Cure
The Emetics and Cathartics must be given

with

32 with Discretion & Judgment, Regard being had to the Strength of the Patient: and remembring that as much as you evacuate him so much you Strengthen the Disease Between the times of these Evacuations, Bitters may be very proper, such as Rad. Gent: Sem. Card. flor. Chamom. &c which Strengthen the Vessels, and promote a Separation in the blood, which if let out of a Vein in the Ague appears like that of a Pleuritic person ——

## March 3d.

He has had an Emetic, and after that the Bark, by which he is relieved. ——

# Hydrocephalus

## January 23.

Ralph Lawson about two years ago was seized with a Fever in Autumn, and recovered from it very slowly; In may following, being still weak, the Fever returned,

and

and continued with great Violence for some time, & then went off with profuse Sweating, leaving him in a very low infirm condition; not long after, being abroad in the fields, he was suddenly deprived almost totally of his Sight, and has remained blind of the Right Eye ever since, & sees very indistinct with the left; since the Loss of his Sight he has been very much afflicted with Headache more in the Right than Left side. He says, that about six weeks ago having been abroad, as he was returning home in the Night he lost his way, and was obliged to lay all Night under a Hedge, tho' it rained hard, since which he has been subject to Fits, which hold him about half an hour, at first his limbs are violently shaken, then he loses his Senses, and remains as if dead for a considerable time, as he is informed by the Byelanders, that he recovers from these fits with great pain and Noise in his Head,

as

as that of running Water, that when he lies down he has the Sensation of cold Water running to the depending part of his head, and also feels a Weight there, ever since these Fits attacked him he has had a Tremor & Shaking of his Extremities. ——

You may observe that this Man answers very indistinctly, to any Questions asked him, and seems to have his Memory and Judgment impaird by this Disease, which from the best accounts I can get of him I take to be a Hydrocephalus or Dropsie of the Brain ——

In this disease the Water is lodged among the Ventricles of the Brain, and I think this plain this must be his Case, as he feels a fluctuation of Water upon changing the Posture of his Head, and it must also be in the anterior part, since it has compressed and disordered the Optic Nerves, and brought a Gutta Serena upon him, for which he

has

has formerly been valiated in this Infirmary,
but without Success, & was dismist last
Summer, as incurable —

His Disorder undoubtedly proceeds from
a Thinness and Dissolution of the Blood
occasioned by his fever, this Collection of
Water increasing together with the Cold and
Pain he was exposed to in the late Storm
has brought on these fits, which I take to
be Epileptic —

Epilepsies often proceed from Tumours and
Collections, of extravasated fluids in the Head,
as appears from Dissections, and when the
person invaded with a fit, he falls down,
foams at the Mouth, his Limbs are con-
vulsed and violently agitated, at length
he becomes motionless, and lies as the dead
for some time, then recovering his Senses
by Degrees, at first, if he attempts to walk,
he staggers as if he was drunk. —

Dropsies of the Head are commonly incurable,

for

for the Water there collected, by its pressure upon the absorbent Veins, so straitens their Canals, that they cannot take it up, & tho' bleeding relieve for some time, yet the Disease as often returns, for by it we draw off none of the extravasated Water, but only by employing the Vessels of the Brain, we lessen their Compression, because when they take up less Space, & consequently obtain a Remission of the Symptoms, but assoon as they regain their natural Fullness, they occupy the same Space as before, & the extravasated Water still remaining, they are again compressed and a Return of the Symptoms happens; Yet in Plethoric persons I should chuse bleeding in the first Stage, that the Vessels being somewhat emptied might more readily absorb the extravasated Water, and then it would be proper to attempt its Evacuation by Hydragogue Purges, but in our Patient's Case I should be afraid

of

of too great Evacuations as his Strength
is much exhausted, and therefore he cannot
bear them. —

Among Hydragogue Purges Jallap has
been reckoned the best, especially when
quickened with Mercury, or Antimony,
which act by thinning the Humours,
raising a slight Fever, which promotes
the absorption of extravasated Liquors,
& by irritating nature excites her to carry
them off by Stool. These Purges should be
repeated as oft as the Patients strength
will permit, for by allowing so long an
Intermission we give the Vessels time to
gather again, and so again nothing
upon the Disorder; they should also be
given in sufficient Doses to operate mani-
fly, that so the languid fibres may be
roused & excited to exert themselves and
raise a gentle Fever — For this Patient
I shall order Pul. Jallap. ℈i Tart. Emet. gr ij

dissolved

38 rubbed together with a little Sugar, & as his
operates shall either increase or diminish
the next Dose

26th

Since our last meeting he has taken the Purge
then proposed, which operated very severely.
Last night he had a Fit, but not violent.
Instead of the former Purge, which I fear
will be too harsh for him, I shall order the
Syr. de Rhamn. cum Tart. Emet. Cyr. ij. The
Syrup is much recommended by Sydenham
in this Intention

March 13th

Since I last mentioned this mans Case to
you, he has been taking Hydragogue Purges,
which seem to relieve him, but they weaken
him so fast that they cannot be pursued
with any View of Success. I therefore ordered
a Crucial Incision to be made near the
Sutures of the Head, but as the Lips of the
Wound were not taken away, it soon united

therefore

wherefore a second Incision was made
and the angles of the Wound taken off so
that it made a large Ulcer. Since this he
complains very little of his Headach or
fits. I find that before his Amaurosis or
any of his present Complaints attack'd
him, he had a Cutaneous Eruption, by w.c.
nature very probably had endeavoured
to discharge some peccant matter from the
Skin, and as I have some notion that his
disease might originally arise from the
return of that morbid matter, from the
Skin into the blood, I have ordered him
flor: Sulph: ℥j daily to promote the Eruption
on again, if possible, which in some mea-
sure has succeeded, tho the Eruption is
yet very small, he shall continue the Sul.
phur some time longer. —

As I take his Disease to be a Collection
of Water in the anterior Ventricles of the
Brain, I have no Expectation of making

a

40 a Cure, but have some hopes of relieving
him so far as to make his life in some
measure comfortable.

28th

He is now in general better, has a glimmer-
-ing tho' obscure sight; he complains of a
Distress & Inflation of the Stomach, for
which he had some of the Tinct. Sacr. I
would have vomited, had it not been
contraindicated by the Hydrocephalus, and
Inflation of the Stomach, for it might have
compressed the Aorta, & caused a greater flow
to the Head, & thereby have compressed that
too much. He has a Tumour under the
Clavicle, which I take to be of the Incisted
kind, it frequently rises and falls.

30th

He is now considerably better of his Epilep-
-sie, Headach pains &c. his Amaurosis
still continues, and I believe we shall
be able to do little for it, as he cannot bear

purging,

purging, which is the only Method I can think of like to relieve him; He has taken the Sulphur for a considerable time, but I see no Signs of any Eruptions now —

April 5th

As I find it unlikely I can be of any further Service to him, I shall dismiss him; He is quite free of his Epileptic fits, and all his other Complaints are greatly relieved, except his amaurosis, but 'tis very likely his fits will return, if he should use a full Diet & sedentary life, the last, considering his Condition, he cannot well avoid. I imagine his fits will return, because I take the Cause viz. a Collution of Water, matter &c to be permanent, & only to be palliated by Evacuations. —

Small

# Small Pox – Chincough –

January 4th

Robert Russell aged eight years had an amputation of the Thigh occasioned by a white Swelling of the Thigh, Soon after the operation he was taken ill of the Small Pox, which was attended with bad Symptoms, & after the Suppuration he was threatened with a Symptomatic Fever, with Restlessness, Watching &c. having the Chincough at the same time. To remove these Symptoms & to guard against a Symptomatic Fever, I ordered a Blister to be applied to the Neck, which had the desired Success ———

In the last Stage of the Small Pox, if the Patient has had them any thing severe, the whole surface of the Body seems in a manner overspread with Pus from the Suppuration of the Pustules, which if it find not a free Exit, will naturally be absorbed by the Cutaneous Vessels, & carried again into the blood, & thence

into

into the Heart, and so to the Lungs, where by reason of its Viscidity, 'tis a great Chance if it does not stagnate in the Capillary Ves-sels & cause Inflammations, Peripneumonies &c. The Symptomatic fever which generally happens in this Stage will also render the Vessels more prone to take up the Matter by enlarging their Capacities. When therefore after Suppuration the Pus is confined, & does not make its way freely out, and a Symptomatic fever comes on, whence we have reason to fear the above Consequences, we ought to make use of an Antiphlogistic Regimen, & take particular Care the Patient be not kept too warm; This is the proper time for applying Blisters, in order to procure a Vent for the Load of Pus lodged under the Skin — The good Effect of blistering in this Case was very vident, for in a few hours after the Application, he was relieved of all his bad Symptoms, & has continued to

grow

grow better ever since

I was the more encouraged to bleed her this day,
as she then had a Cherrough of long Standing
which I was afraid had so weakened the Lungs,
that they would not be able to bear a new attack.
This Cough seems to arise from a sharp, acid,
or saline Humour taken in by Respiration,
which irritating the Lungs & Trachea excites
a Cough whereby Nature endeavours to expel
the peccant matter. Each Paroxysm lasts two
or three Minutes, and so expels the Air from the
Lungs, that they remain much longer in
a state of Contraction than they ought; the
Larynx at the same time seems to be somewhat
convulsed, so that it does not freely admit the
Air in Inspiration, hence the Whoop at the end
of every Cough; the Paroxysm generally goes
off with vomiting a thick slimy Humour.
The Disease is commonly Epidemical and
Contagious, tho' some never have it at all.
at different times it requires very different

Remedies

Remedies. That Species which is attended with vomiting at the end of the fit is commonly easiest to cure; Sometimes the Cough is so violent as to force the blood out at the Mouth, Nose, Ears &c by all which Nature seems to point out a Method of Cure, namely, by bleeding & vomiting, which must be repeated as the Cases require; Giving also small Doses of Rhubarb to strengthen & cleanse the Bowels, which it does admirably. Repeated Bleeding is absolutely necessary in all Species of this Disorder, especially if there are any Signs of Inflammation where the common Antiphlogistic Method is good —

This Disease is apt to terminate in a Hectic, and in several who died of it, & whom I had the opportunity of seeing opened, I found small Vomicæ filled with Pus scattered thro' the whole Lungs, so that tho' they had survived the Chincough they must infallibly have died of a Phthisis. —

Asley

16 After these Evacuations have been used,
Sal Jovis, or Saccharo. Saturn: has been given
with very good Success to the Quantity of
four or five Grains for three or four Nights
successively, which can be of Service no
other way than by strengthening the Ves:
sels and Lungs: If this fail, provided there
be no fever, the Cort. Peruv. may safely be
depended upon when given in the com=
mon way. Blistering is of great Service in
the Decline of the Disease, which by giving
Vent to the Acrimonious Matter prevents
its fixing upon the Lungs.

20th

This Patient is quite recovered of his
Chincough and Small Pox so that he
may be dismissed as soon as his Stomach
is well

Catarrhus

# Calanhe

January 9th

Hugh Cameron aged sixty four, dis:
missed from the Army six years ago, having
served in it 29 years, was seized about five
years ago with a Cough which commonly
ceased in Summer & returned in Autumn
It attacked him this year about the first of
October, he was feverish and thirsty about
eight days after it seized him, after which
it left him: He has sometimes Pain in his
Head, expectorates a yellowish & sometimes
a whitish matter, with great difficulty, his
Belly is loose, has a difficulty in breathing,
which is greatest when he expectorates —
Least, He enjoyed a good State of health last
Summer

From this mans account of himself I take
his Disease to be a Calanhe, of which there
are two kinds. The one arising from a sharp
thin Humour oozing from the asperæ ar:

:teria

arteria, Larynx &c. which in washing off
the Mucus with which these parts are
Lined, for their defence, thereby expose them
to constant Irritations, this kind is al-
-tended with constant Defluxions of this
Liquor, and makes the Patient very uneasie
when lying down. ——
But the kind with which I take our Patient
to be troubled in owing to an overflowing
of this Mucus, & generally proceeds from an
obstructed Perspiration & lying in cold damp
places, which I understand has been our
Patients Case. The perspirable matter being
hindred from passing thro' the Pores of the
Skin will return inwards, and not only
increase the quantity of Mucus, but
falling upon the Larynx excite a trouble-
-some Cough; if it is suffer'd to stagnate long
the thinner part will be exhaled in Respi-
-ration, and the remainder consequently
will be much thicker, and the thicker &

tougher

lougher it is the greater effort it will take to
expel it from the Lungs, and if it is not ex-
pelled, it will conuresce and form Tubercles,
or suppurate from Dijsections: These Tuberc-
les by compressing the neighbouring Vess-
els will occasion Inflammations, & Supp-
urations, hence we often observe, that
when they are coughed up, a small quantity
of Pus follows ——

The most proper Medicines must be those
that attenuate & divide this mucus, & render
it fit for Expectoration. Among these I know
none better than the Lac. & Julep Ammon. as
ordered in the Pharm. Paup. In the last we
have not only the benefit of the Gum, which
greatly promotes Expectoration, but also
of the Squills which have ever been found al-
-terants, & shall therefore order him a spoonful
of this Julep, three or four times a day, which
will contain as much of the Squills as he
can bear, without purging, which would

hinder

hinder Expectoration ——

Tho he sleeps Little I don't chuse to give him Opiates, because they would thicken the Humours, & stop the Cough, which is Natures Instrument to discharge the Mucus, and will cease when there is no further need of it.

12th

Since our last he has been taking the Medicines then proposed, together with the Steams of the Decoction to attenuate the Mucus & fit it for Expectoration, In this disease as soon as the Matter is well concocted, it is quite proper to give an Emetic to discharge the Matter. In order to have a right Notion of Concoction, 'tis necessary to take notice of Crudity which is its quite opposite. Matter then is said to be crude when it is clear, tough and viscid, and is expectorated with a good deal of Difficulty; but when by stagnating and lying in the Lungs it has undergone some degree of Putrefaction, and has become white

or

or yellow ish, loose, and easily divided, it is said to be concocted, and is expectorated with greater Ease. By this I don't mean that the matter becomes Pus, for I don't think our Patient has any internal Suppuration, but it is the natural Mucus that lines the whole Viscera that is increased as to constitute this Disease; this like a slough in an ulcer adheres and can't be brought away without difficulty, but stagnating in a moist warm place putrifies, as all animal humours naturally do, and is then easily expectorated. Tho I must confess, I am somewhat afraid that our Patient may fall into a Phthisis Pulmonalis from this viscid Mucus belonging in his Lungs. It is sometimes with a good deal of difficulty that one can distinguish between this concocted matter and Pus. Pus indeed will more than the Mucus, and will readily swim in clear Water, while Mucus, unless Pus be mixed with

it

52 il, will swim. As the Mucus in the present
Case seems pretty well concocted, an Emetic
may very properly be given in order to bring
it away more speedily; But in the begin-
-ning of a Colan the Emetics are by no means
to be ordered, seeing while the Mucus is
tough & viscid, they would strain the Patient
to no purpose, and might bring on an Inflam-
-mation, but as soon as the Mucus appears to
be concocted, they are the best Medicines that
can be given.

16th

He has had an Emetic which operated well,
he expectorates freely, sleeps better, tho' once
in a while he has a bad Night. I shall for
the first time order an Opiate this Night,
which in this disease must be given with
Caution, because they have an astringent
glutinous Quality, which may impede
Expectoration, if not guarded against, &
as Squills have been extremely useful in

correcting

corrceling these Qualities, at least esteemed so by both Antients and Moderns, I shall order him Pil. Imalth. cum Scillit. ℈ ß M.

30th

Since I spoke to you last of this mans Case, he has taken several Emetics, by which he is greatly much relieved, his Cough is much easier, and not so frequent, tho' I cant think he will ever get quite clear of it, as his Lungs seem to have been so long obstructed, and he so far advanced in years; about eight days ago he complained of a pain in his Side without any signs of a Fever, for w^ch I ordered a Blister to the part which soon relieved him of that Complaint.

April 10th

He is now quite free from all his Complaints, except his Cough, which is also much relieved, he seems to be gathering Strength, & may perhaps continue well till Winter,

when

54 when 'tis likely his disease may return;
He makes use of nothing at present, but
the Decoct. Pector. and some Preparations
of Squills ——

## Stone in the Bladder

January 16th

Angus Ingherson often voids bloody
Urine, especially after Riding or violent
Exercise has frequent stoppage of his Urine
with an Intermission in the Stream; he com-
plains of Pains in his Back and Pelvis
abating and increasing by turns, Heat &
Pain in the Perinaeum, which reaches the
whole length of the Urethra to the Glans Penis,
voids his Urine with great Pain, especially
when he is may-done, and is easiest when
he was least Exercise

This man has all the symptoms of a Stone
in the bladder, for if it was in the Kidneys,
the Pain would be higher up, & to one side,

and

and probably would cause a Numbness
in the affected Side from the Compression
of the Nerves, but we shall be capable of
forming a better Judgment, when we have
had an opportunity of examining his
Urine, which when there is a Stone in the
Kidneys, is commonly high coloured &
has a Skin on the Top, and deposites a
red sandy Sediment, but if in the bladder
the Urine is whitish depositing a slimy
bluish Sediment, occasioned by Nature
supplying a greater quantity of mucus
to defend the Parts from Irritation — a
Stone in the bladder is also more frequent
in elderly persons than one in the Kidneys.
Bloody Urine proceeds from the friction of
the Stone against the Neck of the Bladder,
which thereby is excoriated. Pain at the
end of making water proceeds from the
great pressure of the Stone against the
Neck of the Bladder, when we endeavour

to

56 to force away the last drops, but when the Bladder is distended the urine keeps off this pressure, in a great measure. In lend in a few days that he shall be sounded, that we may be the more certain ——

In introducing the Catheter requires a great deal of Caution, as there is commonly some Inflammation in the Neck of the Bladder from the friction of the Stone against it, therefore in Plethoric people Bleeding may be proper before it, but I believe a Dose of manna with some Salt of Tart. (which, if Sydenham says true, agrees best with the urinary passages than any thing else) Rest, and a low Diet will be sufficient for our Patient — The Catheter in sounding should never be introduced with any force, lest it hurt the Neck of the Bladder, and bring on an Inflammation, if not an ulcer, & therefore the Parts should always be relaxed before hand.

&c.

19th

He has taken his Physic, and has been kept quiet and ill in order to prepare him for sounding, which I intend shall be done in a day or two —

22d

According to my Intentions has this day had him sounded, and the Stone is plainly felt, the Question now is, whether to attempt it's Dissolution, or have him immediately cut? In order to give him as fair a Chance as we can to escape the cruel Operation, I have a mind to try some of the most moted Lithontriptics first. The greatest benefit has been found from Lime water, & Soap, of any that have been invented, and from Experiments it seems that all the Virtue that Soap has it receives from the Lime in its Composition. That these will dissolve the Stone when out of the Bladder is evident from many Experiments

Experiments, and that severall persons have been freed from the Stone by their use is certain, if any faith is to be had in mankind. I have therefore ordered him a pound of the Lime Water and two Drachms of Soap to be taken daily, and as he can bear it shall increase the quantity. as this is a proper Patient to make the Experiment upon, I shall order a stronger quantity to be injected into the Bladder, and if I judge right, it must have a greater Effect upon the Stone than when the Urine is only impregnated with it. I am certain the Bladder is so guarded by mucus, as to bear an Injection of Soap: Lee if properly diluted, so that there can be no danger in using well prepared Lime Water —

When the Stone begins to dissolve, it draws to the bottom of the Urine in a whitish sediment. We must not however expect the same success from these Medicines

in

in all Patients, because the Stone is of very different hardness in different Patients. These Stones are composed of a great many Lamina or Strata, something like an Onion, and these Laminæ differ very much in hardness even in the same Stone, and I have seen all the Signs of a Dissolution very suddenly stop'd, because perhaps the Internal are harder than the External.

March 6th

Since I last mentioned his Case to you, he has been taking the Lime Water & Soap, half an ounce morning & evening of the Soap, and an Quart of the Water daily. Besides, he has three or four ounces of the Water injected into his Bladder twice a day, which he retains very well, his Urine had some white Sediment in it like the Dissolution of a Calculus in the Water, but upon examining the Urine in the Pot, I found a Sediment of a ropy glary Consistence resembling

60 resembling Whites of Eggs, which is a sure Symptom of a Stone in the Bladder, tho' it is no Sign of its Dissolution. —

As he thinks himself considerably relieved, I shall continue the use of the Remedies, and if the Stone should be of a soft loose texture, we probably may obtain its Dissolution; but, as I observed before, they are so various in their Texture, that the success is very uncertain, however, I can but hack him out at last —

I intend that the Lime Water shall be injected thrice a day, for the future, which he will bear very well, if diluted with a small quantity of Linseed Tea, for the Urine considerably weakens the Lime water, Care should be taken that he empty his Bladder before the Injection.

26.

He still uses the Medicines as before, which seem to act more upon the Stone than formerly

formerly, for there appears a good chalky 61
Sediment in his Urine, which always
accompanies a dissolution of a Calculus.
He is entirely easie, and has no pain
from either the Stone or Injection.

May 3.

He is now very likely to get free of the Stone,
he was lately wounded, and it could scarce
be felt by the Catheter, and not at all by the
Anus, his Urine has a copious white
Sediment, and he has passed some Lamellæ
of the Stone in a rotten condition, he has
constantly the Injection which he retains
two hours, and drinks near three pints a
day

Scorbalic

# Scorbutic Ulcers.

January 26th

Mary Anderson has been in a declining state ever since bearing of Twins three years ago, and these several Months past has had Swellings in her Legs, which of late have broke out into hard, livid, foul ulcers, highly Scorbutic, and never tend to a good Suppuration, but are apt to turn Callous, spread, & grow deep. ——

There is always in the Scurvy a great Acrimony of the blood, for which reason it is impossible to cure these Ulcers by external applications alone, for they would never discuss the hard Swellings attending them — The Scorbutic Plants are very good in this Case, tho' they operate slow, & consequently the Cure will be tedious. Mercury is a very good Deobstruent, & admirably edulcorates and sweetens these acrid humours, nor is there any Occasion to give it in so great a

quantity

quantity, as to raise a Salivation. Mer. Cb
-erial Pills constantly used together with
the Decoction of the Woods moistens the Skin,
and thereby keeps up a due Perspiration.
Since She came to the Infirmary she has
been treated in this manner, whereby she
is now somewhat relieved ——

March 2d.

She has been using the Mercurial Pills &
Decoction of the Woods since I spoke of her
last. The Pills at first purged her, wherefore
a little Opium was added, her Ulcers were
dressed with Mercurial Ointment; they
now seem to be in a fair way to get well,
and in a short time She may be dismissed.
The Scurvy very often proceeds from an
obstructed Perspiration. I understand our
Patient has lived for some time in a cold
moist house, with an earthen floor, this
undoubtedly would diminish Perspi-
ration, and cause a Stagnation of Humours,
chiefly in those parts most remote from the Heart.

Pleurisie

# Pleurisie

January 6th

John Bruce a Soldier, being upon guard four or five days ago was seized with an Ague succeeded by a Cough, Pain in the left Side, Ankles, Feet, Wrists, Shoulders & Back, with a high Fever, the Pain of his Side aggravated by Inspiration. These Symptoms continued to the fourth day when he was bloaded and took an Emetic, from these, he says, he found relief, tho' I dont know for what reason an Emetic was given. His fever is of the Pleuritic kind, for a pain in his Side with a fever constitute a Pleurisy —

He was admitted this day, he has now a Diarhœa, and sweats a good deal every night, his pains have left him, tho' the Cough & Fever still continue. As he has already had a Diarhœa which would soon exhaust him, our first business

must

must be to check it, and as Sweating often answers this Intention, and as Nature seems to point out this way, I think best to encourage it & have ordered the Decoct. alb. for his common Drink, & the Julep and Haust. Diaphor. of the Phar. Paup, to keep up a gentle breathing I dont chuse to give him Opiates because of his Cough, not expectorating Medicines for fear of his fever increasing, for 'tis a Maxim founded upon long Experience, that if you'd promote Expectoration, you must not relese the belly, for that would drain off those Humours that ought to be expectorated, but as his Diarrhea seems somewhat abated this Evening, I'll venture to give him some of the Decoct. & Loch Pecler, His fever is like to continue for some time as the least sign of Concoction does not appear, his Urine is indeed not bad, but contracts a bluish ring round the glass, which is always a sign of Crudity & that the Crisis

is

66 is not near, but as his fever is not high so as to produce any dangerous Symptoms, I shall let Nature take its Course & sit the Fluxions for Concoction. It is Nature not Art that forms a Crisis, & it is the Physicians business to watch & see what she is doing & to assist her, but he must be careful not to interrupt or hunger her too fast. When it comes to a Crisis then we must see what method Nature takes to expel the peccant Matter & promote it, & in the mean time only take Care that the Symptoms be kept within Bounds ——

February 6th

He is now quite free of all his Complaints except his Cough which is much better. He may be dismissed as he gathers a little Strength.

For

January 6th

Robert Boston admitted this day with a Sore Throat, he has not a high fever, but his Pulse is quick & very irregular; He was first seized about two days ago with violent vomiting, purging &c. which, when this disease is very bad, commonly attends it thro' its whole course. He was blistered yesterday, notwithstanding, he has now a singultus, Diarrhaea, Nausea, & low intermitting pulse, all which are bad Symptoms, and therefore the Prognosis must be bad, what gives me the greatest hopes is, that the Crusts begin to separate on the Ulcer, so that I soon hope an abatement of the Symptoms, unless he should expire suddenly. —

People attached with this Disease are commonly taken with a Weight at their Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting,

Gripes

Gripes and Diarhœa, after this white Spots break out in the back part of the Fauces, which spread in Sloughs or Crusts over the Palate &c. Those that are of an ashy dusky Colour are generally the worst, and the further they are from Whiteness, the more malignant they are. It appeared in the western parts of this County before it come near Edinburgh, some years ago, they treated it with Bledding Vomiting, Purging, Sweating &c all the Effects these had were, that the Patients commonly died sooner than those who had nothing done to them —

I take the Disease to be a Species of the aphthæ tho' somewhat different from that described by the antients, which were in small Pimples or Pustules, whereas this is in one continued Slough or Crust closely adhering to the Part, for several days, and then if the disease

does

does not prove fatal, they digest off some 69
times leaving small Ulcers behind them.
These that have this disease in spire
very ill because of the dryness of the parts,
It affects the Larynx as well as the Fauces
as appears from the Cough and Voice
of the Patient. These sloughs by their
firm adherence constrict & obstruct the
Exhalant, and absorbent Vessels & stop
the Circulation of the Blood in those
parts whence mortification & Death
Mr Wale who wrote an Essay upon this
Disorder orders the Cort. Peru. and the
Steams of Vinegar to be conveyed to the Throat
by means of a Funnel, not only to prevent
a further Putrifaction but also to correct the
Air and Breath of the Patient, which is com-
monly very fetid, and I believe often con-
tagious, but when the Crust begins to
Separate the Vinegar must not be used,
because it would pain the naked tender parts

The

The Sick ought never to swallow their own Spittle which is filled with acrid pungent particles & may do hurt by irritating the Stomach & Intestines which would cause Nausea Vomiting purging &c. Gentle Emetics may be of Service unless the Fauces are too sore & tender — I have prescribed that Patient a strong Decoction of the Bark with a little Myrrh and Spt. Mindereri

The Diet ought to be Gruel, Panado &c with Wine Evacuations may do harm by weakening Nature too much but dont seem to weaken the Disease at all. against this Singultus & to raise his Pulse I have ordered a Bolus of Rad. Serpent. Virg. to be taken pro re nata, & his looseness should be stopt, because it seems to do him no Service I shall also give him some of the Testaceous powders.

March 6th

His

His Throat and Mouth are now almost
well, his pulse is and have been better a
considerable time, he is still troubled
with a Diarrhœa, for which he has
used the Decoct: alb. &c without success,
but as it is very probable that his Diarrhœa
is occasioned by a Weakness of the Guts
unable to resist a flow of these acrid hu-
mours upon them, I think the Method
most likely to succeed is, To determine this
Flow to some other part, and I dont know
a more likely way to do this than by giv-
ing Medicines to endeavour this Discharge
by the Skin, for which end I have this night
ordered half a Drachm of Dover's powders,
the Composition of which you all know,
if by this means we can raise a Sweat
on him, I am hopeful we shall obtain
time & opportunity for the fibres to contract
themselves & acquire some degree of Strength

13th
since our last he has taken several Doses

of

72 of Dovers powders which sweated him very well, and his Diarrhœa seems now to be almost stopt.

20th

He is now perfectly well recovered of his Diarrhœa by the use of Dover's Powders; he still complains of a Pain in his Throat, tho' there is no appearance of any thing to cause uneasiness there, however, I ordered him a Lenitive Gargarism with some Sp.t Vitr. and to continue the use of the Bark. He is indeed so well recovered that I believe he may be dismissed soon.

25.

He is now quite well recovered & ready to be dismissed I gave him the Cort. Peruv. with some Diacord, because I did not chuse to give him the Bark alone, lest it might irritate the tender Intestines & cause a Relapse of his Diarrhœa, the vice I had in giving it was as a Corroborative ——

Peripneumony

# Peripneumony

## February 27th

James Irvine enjoyed a good State of health till about three weeks ago, when he was taken ill of a Cough, Headach, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in his Breast upon Coughing, sweated a good deal when in Bed, tho' he had little Fever, no Drought, his Belly in a natural State, Urine high coloured.

It is very probable this Patient was first attacked with a Peripneumonia Notha, because he had little fever attending his Disease. During the Winter the Perspirable Pores are very much Strained & contracted by the external Cold, consequently a good quantity of viscid pituitous matter will be Retained in the blood ——

Physicians distinguish adenitis into two kinds, first an Inflammatory or Phlogistic, and Secondly a cold viscid pituitous Tumor, The last of which I assign as the Cause

of a Peripneumonia notha; this Humour I suppose to be thicker than the common perspirable matter, because it would otherwise pass the Cutaneous Pores, but as they are contracted by the Winter air, this Humour will be prevented from passing from the body that way, and must therefore be returned by the Veins to the Heart, from thence sent to the Lungs, where stagnating and obstructing the natural passages thro' the Vessels it causes this disease which is attended by a Cough, whereby nature endeavours to throw off the redundant matter, and free herself of her Enemy Inert Languor, Little Fever, because the Disease is more properly caused by an obstruction than Inflammation, Headachs attend it, and always a difficulty of Breathing, sometimes it happens that the Lungs are so obstructed that the Circulation of the blood is entirely stopt, & then Death suddenly

follows

fallons, unthought of both by the Sick and the Bystanders, for the Symptoms appear so moderate, that no Danger is apprehended, nor is Relief sought for till 'tis often too late ——

There is very often a Catarrh accompanying the Disease, which as it proceeds from an Accumulation of this pituitous Matter in the Bronchia very much impedes Respiration. This Patient have expectorated none since he was taken ill, whence I conclude, that this obstruction is in the Bronchial or Pulmonary Arteries ——

The first Indication of Cure in this Disease is, Phlebotomy, and the second, Purging Physic, which I verily believe would have relieved him, had they been administred in time: As he has had no Expectoration, am apt to think that his Blood is in a very bad State, and am glad to find his Pulse will bear bleeding, for this shows

shows that the blood flows prettyfreely thro' the Lungs. Disorders of the Lungs, by obstructing many of the Pulmonary Ves-sels, very often hinder a free Circulation, whence proceeds a low weak and quick pulse ——

This Disease is very apt to degenerate into a Phthisis Pulmonalis, for the obstructed Vessels will swell, and compress the neighbouring Vessels, whence the Dis-ease is propagated, & Inflammations & its Consequences follow.

I am also afraid our Patient is in danger of having Tubercles in his Lungs formed by the Stagnation of the Matter that ought to have been expectorated, these Tubercles often raise a small Inflammation and Suppuration round them, & may prove the foundation of a fatal Ulcer in these parts.

I shall first order him to be blooded in a moderate quantity in order to empty the

Vessels,

Vessels, which will make room for the 77
regulation of the obstruent Matter in
Coughing and will prevent any fever
or any other bad Consequences from the
following Medicines
Secondly a Purging Ptisan of Tamarinds,
Senna, and the Aperient Roots, which
will cleanse the Intestines, and allay
any Inflammation in the blood, and
after he has taken two or three Doses of
this, as the Case shall require, I shall
Thirdly, order expectorating medicines, to
attenuate the Viscid humours, such as
Lac ammon. cum. Syr. Lillii, Warm Steams
of an Infusion of aperient Deobstruent
Plants with a little Spirit. Mindeer.
These will lubricate the parts, attenuate
the impacted Humours, & will assist his
Expectoration, which will be the best
method of relieving him —

March

March 2d.

The day after our last meeting he was let blood, and since has had two Doses of the then proposed Plisan, which operated pretty well, he now breathes better, coughs easier & begins to expectorate.

I hold you I look his original Disorder to be a Peripneumonia Notha, from whence his present Symptoms arise. Sydenham has described this Disease very accurately, and has proposed a very rational and generally successful Cure, which I have followed.

When he came here his pulse was quick, tho' not hard or high; However, I have thought Blooding quite necessary for him. Blooding in the beginning of this disease is absolutely necessary, for when there is an Obstruction in the Lungs, there must of necessity less blood go to the Left Ventricle, since none can get there

without

without passing the Lungs; and when 79
by bleeding we diminish the quantity
of blood & consequently the Impetuosity
with which it flows to the Lungs, we there-
by give that an opportunity of freeing
itself from its obstruction.
The Blood in this Species of a Peripneumonia
is loaded with what Physicians call a Lentor
frigidus, which in a special manner ac-
-companies Chronic diseases, & is quite dif-
-ferent from that Phlogistic Viscidity that
attends inflammatory diseases; Blood
in this Condition is very apt to stagnate
and form obstructions in the Lungs and
causes that Anxiety which our Patient
(as others do) complained of. Bleeding
makes room for medicines which are
designed to dissolve & attenuate this viscid
and impacted Humour —
I would not however chuse to proceed too
fast in Evacuations, but would now

attempt

80 attempt something lo prom the Expectora-
-tion which has now begun, for which I
think the Lac Ammon assisted with a
proper quantity of the Syr: Scillit. a very
proper Medicine, we must not however
give too much of the latter, because it
would purge him, but in a proper Dose
it will keep his belly open & ergo
℞ Lac Ammon ℥ VI Syr. Scillit. ℥ij M.
Cujus capiat Cochl. I. bequalenve in die —
I think some Pectorals also necessary, but do
not think the Decoct. Pector. of the Pharm.
Paup. so proper as a Decoction of the aperient
Roots, such as Rad. Taraxac. &c. These may
serve for three or four days, when another
Dose of the Pisan may be given, which I think
will compleat his Cure —
Since our last he is pretty well recovered by the
use of the Medicines I then proposed, especial-
-ly the Lac Ammon. He indeed coughs a
little, but then he expectorates freely, so that
I believe we shall dismiss him to morrow. —

Hamoptoe

# Hæmoptoe

March 2d

James Seller al Six years of age was seized with an Hæmoptoe, which continued about a year & a half, and then left him, till about a year ago, when it returned without any external Injury, nor does he know of any hurt that might cause the first attack, it sometimes intermitted a day or two. The blood spitted up was sometimes fresh, at other times black & coagulated, he spits most after eating, and before he came to the Infirmary had sometimes cold fits succeeded by Heat, & sweating, he has constant pain in his Right side, has a constant pain in his Head, but little Drought.

It is an uncommon Case for an Hæmoptoe to happen in so young a person as he was when it first attacked him, without some external Cause; it must argue a great Weakness of the Lungs. Since he came

here

82 here, he has had several pectoral Medici-
-nes, Glysters &c to keep his Body open. -
Obstructions rarely happen in the Lungs
of young people, as they are then soft and
easily stretched, neither is the blood at such
an age apt to stagnate & form Infarctions.
His Haemoptoe's probably happened from
an overstretching of some of the Branches
of the Pulmonary or Bronchial arteries,
which enlarged their Capacities so as to
transmit their red blood into some of the
larger Bronchial Vessels, & was consequently
thrown up by Spitting. This is less dan-
-gerous than when a small Branch of
an Artery is broken, & sheds its Contents
into the Cellular Substance of the Lungs,
where if it cannot make its way out, so
as to be expelled by Coughing, it must
stagnate, corrupt, & bring on Inflammati-
-on Suppuration &c whence a Phthisis
Pulmonalis, and the Pus not finding
any

any Exit by being too long, confined will acquire an Acrimony & being resolved & mixed with the blood will cause a Hectic fever &c. Whereas if there arises an Haemoptoe, a considerable quantity of extravasated blood will be coughed up, which must be better than when it stagnates in the Lungs — His spitting called blood shews that it had stagnated for some time, and it is not probable that all the extravasated blood was spitted up, but that some remaining behind had corrupted & formed an Abscess, which while it remains unbroke it is called al'omica Clausa, but when there is an Aperture, 'tis called Vomica Aperta. About eight days ago he began to spit purulent matter, that is, the Vomica broke, since which he has been better, his pain and Load at his breast has left him, & his spitting has decreased daily.

As

8 As the Lodger young, seems little exhausted, have a tolerable good Pulse, no Signs of a Diarrhea, little Fever, no chilly Fits, or Incalings at present, and as his blood seems to be but little affected, I have good hopes of making a cure of him. His Disorder seems to be in the left side, since he lies best on the right, which prevents the pressure of the Vomica, &c. will happen when he lies on the left, if the Vomica be on that side. Had it been in the Right it would certainly have been worse, for at least three fifths of the Lungs are on that side, consequently a much larger Share might have been affected.

To effect a Cure, a proper Diet is absolutely necessary, such as ass's Milk and Vegetables not apt to ferment or turn sour. Exercise, such as riding on Horseback or in a Coach would be very good. Muscular

motion

Motion would not be so prosper, as if it would quicken the motion of the blood, & cause a great flow to the parts affected. Tis very difficult to cleanse an Ulcer in the Lungs because of its Cellular Texture, or to heal one because of its constant motion. Experience shews that it may sometimes be cured when the blood is not much tainted with the purulent matter by Balsamics, gentle Exercise especially on Horseback, which shakes the Pus, & prevents its growing tough — I observed to you before, that when small Branches of arteries are brake and the blood cannot be coughed up, it will form small Vomicæ which are much worse than one open large Vomica as has a Vent for its Contents; and I have observed in most Bodies which I have seen opened after dying of this disease that there have been great numbers of

these

these small Ulcers exulcerated thro' the Lungs
In these Cases, Medicins can do little,
and should be given with a view to
correct the Blood, & make the best Bal-
samic Chyle —
The Balsamic Electuary is the best of the
kind, and if the Patient is costive, a
proportion of the Lenitive Electuary mixed
with it. Pungent Gums will not answer
here, when we want to heal an Ulcer
as soon as possible, therefore I take Myrrh
to be the least. —
The Air in the Infirmary where there
are so many crouded together, is certain-
-ly very improper for him, I shall therefore
order him these Medicins & let him go
to the Country, where he may more easily
obtain a Milk Diet & Riding, & I dont
doubt but he will soon recover if he
follows these Directions —

Jaundice

# Jaundice

March 2d

Duncan Mc Farlane has been the whole Winter affected with a pain in the left Side, never vellied, and a Cough, for which he was let blood, and got an Emetic, which he says did him Service, about fourteen days ago he grew worse, was fever ish, with a pain in the Hypochondri-on, his Urine high coloured, had a very great Lassitude & Weariness, but could not vomit, his Eyes and the Surface of his Body grew yellow, and objects appeared to be yellow, tho they naturally were not so, he is also costive.

It is very probable that his first Disorder was a Catarrhe, or what is commonly called a Catching of Cold, which might readily cause an Inflammation or Pain in these parts —

The Jaundice proceeds from a Regurgitation of the Bile especially from the Cystic

into

into the Branches of the Vena Cava and thence went into the Surface of the whole Body & tinctures it of a yellow Colour — many Causes produce this Effect, as Schirrous Tumours Stones in the Ducts, or whatever obstructs the passage of the Bile into the Duodenum. an Obstruction of the Common Duct will cause a most violent Jaundice; I have indeed seen the Cystic entirely stopt by a Calculus without any Symptoms of the Jaundice, as in the Case of Colonel Charlers, the Vesica Fellis was distended with about a pound of Matter not unlike to Cream, which I suppose to have been secreted from the Glands of the Gall bladder, & was intended to defend the Bladder from the Irritation of the Bile.

N.B. Does not this prove that there is no passage for the Bile into the Vesica Fellis, but thro the Ductus Cysticus?

Inflammations

Inflammations may certainly some-
-times produce the Jaundice, tho this
has been absolutely denied by some,
for if it should so affect the Coats of the
Ducts as to cause them greatly hinder
the passage of the Bile, it must undoub-
-tedly cause a Regurgitation of it, and
consequently a Jaundice, & this I take
to have been the Case of this Patient.
The Ducts have also numerous Glands
secreting a Mucaginous Liquor to defend
them from the stringency of the Bile, if then
so great a quantity of this Mucus should
be secreted as to clog & stop the Duct, it would
very probably cause a Jaundice—

When he came first there was pulse seemed
to require bleeding, which was done &
a Decoction of Tamarinds was ordered,
when a Glyster to promote the operation
was also ineffectually given, both were
twice repeated to little purpose, In short

the

90 the most acrid irritating Glysters were
of no Service, his Belly was swelled
as it had been some time before. I
then ordered the warm Bath to relax
the parts, & an oily Glyster to lubricate
the passage; these succeeded & the Discharge
was very copious, the swelling of his
Belly fell, his gripes ceased, and the
Jaundice decreased. This day I ordered
him Pills of Gum ammon. and Soap to
dissolve & attenuate any mucus that may
stick in the Ducts.

I suspect that the Emetic he had might
have brought on his Jaundice; for when
a Vomit is administred (if there should
be any obstruction of the Ducts, so that the
Bile cannot easily flow into the Duodenum)
in its Operation the Gall Bladder being
pressed between the Diaphragm and
abdominal muscles (which in Vomiting
act with great force) will be forced to dis-

-charge

discharge its Contents, & the Bile not find-91
ing a free Exit in the natural Course,
will regurgitate and go into the Vena
Cava, and in this Manner I have known
a Jaundice come on in an hour or two
after an Emetic. I have also known the
Jaundice to return periodically. This
must be when the Ductus Choledochus
Communis is entirely obstructed, the
Bile will then be accumulated, the Gall
Bladder distended & inflamed Obstruc-
tion & Inflammation will happen in the
Liver which from the Vicinity of the parts
will soon be communicated to the Stomach,
whence arise Nausea & Vomiting which
will occasion a Regurgitation of the Bile
& a Jaundice, which generally goes off
by a Diarrhaea & Sweating, and then the
Patient is relieved till a new Accumula-
tion of the Bile causes the same thing
again. This most probably proceeds

from

92 from a Stone obstructing the Common Duct, and is attended with great pain.

March 18th

He has been taking the Pills I ordered him, by which he seems to be pretty well relieved, and therefore shall be discharged —

## Rheumatism.

March 6th

George M.c Culloch Soldier enjoyed a long & uninterrupted State of Health till about ten Weeks ago, when he was taken with Pains in the Calves of his Legs, ceasing & returning at uncertain Periods, but were generally worst when in Bed, and easier when he continued walking. No Medicines he used had any effect, except a Blister that was applied to the part affected, which relieved him for a time,

his

his pains descended to the Tendo achillis, 93
and other Tendons about the Ankles; he
could get no Rest in his Bed except when
he lay on his Belly, with his Legs stretched
out behind him, he used this posture for
some time and observed once this Tubercles
swell, and grow larger than the other;
he says, he had little Fever, or Drought till
a few days ago, when he began to sweat
plentifully; the parts never swelled, nor is
there any sign of Inflammation or Red-
ness There are three diseases that may
occasion these Symptoms, viz: the Lues
Venerea, the Scurvy, and the Rheumatism.
He denies that he has the least Symptoms
of the first, or that he has had any these
ten years past, nor can it be a new Infec-
tion, for it would be some time before it
could affect the Extremities, besides this
Disease of his affects the Tendons &c.
that cover the Muscles, whereas the

Pox

94 Pox affects the Bone & marrow. It causes the Bones to swell & rise into nodes, &c. by stretching the Periosteum, occasions acute pain, & as when the Circulation of the Blood is quickened a greater flow of Humours will be sent into the walled Bones which will increase the Pain, so in the Pox we find the pains considerably increased after Exercise, the contrary of which happens to him, for his pains are easiest when he is sitting, 'tis true his pains are worse in the Night, which is a common Symptom in the Pox, for the motion of the blood being accelerated by the heat of the Bed, the pains will be exasperated, and from hence they are called Night Pains, but for the reason aforementioned I cannot think it any Venereal Taint.

The Scurvy does not occasion any such Pains as he complains of, unless it is

of

of long Standing; he has indeed some 95
small Eruptions on his Arms, which
are common in the Scurvy, but he does
not at all seem to be of a Scorbutic Habit,
neither has this Disease been of so long
enough Continuance (supposing it the
Scurvy) as to produce these Symptoms.
I therefore take this Disease to be a Rheuma
=tism, which has arisen from a very small
beginning, for at first his Pains it seems
were trivial, I imagine he had a fever
at first, tho' he has none now —
Rheumatisms are justly divided into
two kinds, the acute or Inflammatory, &
the Chronic, or as Sydenham calls it, the
Scorbutic; the former is attended with a
considerable fever & Swelling of the affected
parts, the latter without, or with very little
of either. When great Evacuations are
used in the Cure of the acute, the Swelling
& Fever often go off, & the Disease degenerates
into

into the Chronic, the pains still continuing. The Blood taken away in the acute kind very much resembles the blood of a Pleuritic person, & shews that the Disease proceeds from an Inflammatory Viscidity of that Fluid. Yesterday ordered the Patient to be let blood, in order to lessen its quantity a little, & that I might see in what condition his blood was; it exhibited indeed a Skin on the top, but it was paler & looser than is to be found in the Inflammatory kind.

The Membrana Adiposa sends off Coverings to envelop or enclose all the Muscles of the Body. In these Coverings and in the Tendinous Aponeuroses that are expanded over some parts of the Body I take the seat of the Rheumatism to be. The acute commonly attacks the Knees, ankles, and Wrists with considerable Tumour, and as I before observed the pain

continues

continued a considerable time after the Swelling is gone.

The Seat of the Rheumatism cannot be in the Membrana Adiposa itself, for then the Pain would continue even when the parts were motionless, whereas it is found that when the Parts are kept entirely still, the Pain very much abates, if it goes not entirely off, which is easily accounted for; for supposing the Disease to be in the membranes that cover the muscles, and as all Muscles in their action increase the bulk i.e. become shorter, so when the Membrane surrounding any Muscle is inflamed upon the least motion of the Muscle the Membrane will be stretched & the pain increased. The Inflammatory kind requires repeated bloodings to abate the [illegible] empty the Vessels, & give room for the Operation of Other Remedies.

But

98 But the Chronic kind does not so absolu-
-tely require Evacuations, especially
Blooding, at least not repeated after
Blooding, as shall be judged necessary,
gentle Purgatives, such as Decoct.
Tamarind. cum Serrago are proper,
which will abate the fever, & help to open
Obstructions in the affected parts. The
Disease undoubtedly proceeds from
an obstructed Perspiration, whereby the
Humours that used to pass off by the
Pores of the Skin are forced back upon
the Muscles & their Membranes.
After the use of these Purgatives, Dia-
-phoretics are the most likely to succeed,
and 'tis a good Symptom of Recovery
when the affected part can be brought
to sweat, for I have observed, that tho' this
did not exceed the bigness of half a Crown,
it has remained dry, when the whole
Body has been in a profuse sweat. The

sweat

Sweat ought to continue moderately 99
for two or three days till the whole obstru-
-ent matter is evacuated. —
He was at first advised the use of Sperilous
Medicines, but found they did harm, and
no wonder, for instead of opening the
cutaneous Pores they constricted them
more. He then tried the Sp.r Terebin.
which might be of Service provided it
raised a Sweat. This was one of D.r
Pilcairn's Secrets, but as it occasions
great heat, it should never be used, but
when there is a great of humours in
the Body.
(& Blistered the affected part was the only
thing that did him Service and indeed
I take this to be the most proper external
application, for it makes vent for the
Humours, while the minute particles
of the Canthorides entering divide &
attenuate the Humours, and fit them

to

to pass off this way.

But when there is a fever, milder Remedies commonly answer better, Phlebotomy & the Ptisans I mentioned are certainly very proper, for the Senna will enter the blood, & indeed by their constant use, the whole Mass may be turned into Serum, but then they must not be too much insisted upon, & should be well diluted, lest by causing too great Heat & motion in the blood the peccant Humours be driven into the Brain or Lungs, & cause a Phthisis or Peripneumonia, & upon this account all strong heating Medicines are justly condemned ——

Allenuants & Diluents are very proper here, Sydenham recommends Whey, and indeed very justly, but I think that a Decoction of the Aperient Roots with a due proportion of the Sp. Mindereri must more likely & sooner effect a Cure, this has

a

a very great Efficacy in dissolving thick 101
inflammatory Humours.
Our Patients Pulse manifests no fever
at present, and we must be careful not
to raise one. To morrow I shall give the
purging Ptisan, & after a proper use of
that, the Decoction of the aperient Roots
of Sp.t Minderer, which I expect will
operate by Sweat. I believe Epispastics
will do better when the blood is rendered
more fluxile, & therefore shall defer their
use; They raise a Topical Fever which
helps to attenuate & drain off viscid matter,
therefore must be proper in all stubborn
Rheumatisms. The Antients in these cases
used the actual Cautery, but Blisters
answer the Intention with much less
pain & trouble —

13.th

He has had two Doses of the purging De-
coction & a Diaphoretic Draught every
night

102 night, which has sweated him very well,
& his pains are much better. Yesterday
I ordered him a Draught with Sp.
mindereri, Diacod. Sp.t C. C. Tinct. Ipe=
+ =cacuan. and 2 fig. Laudanum, one Drachm
of the Tinct. to 4 oz.t Lacid. to encourage the
force of the Opium to the Skin, he sweated
very well, & is considerably better to day.
Ipecacuan is a very great alleviant &
Resolver of vitiated humours, & a very great
assistant of Opium when given in this
Intention ——

20th

By the use of the Diaphoretics he was
much better, and his pains had in a
manner left him, therefore I tried whether
he could continue easie without them,
which he did a few days, but then being
threatened with a Relapse, they were
again ordered, and with so good success
that he is now much better again ——

He

He still continues much better of his pains, he has a hard Tumour on the Calf of one of his Legs, which I suppose proceeds from the Rheumatic Matter fixed there and fear it will be troublesome to discuss. I have ordered a Blister to each Ankle to try if we can get rid of it that way.

30th

The swelling of his Leg is much better, & am hopeful it will be entirely discussed by the Blisters, he also continues pretty free of his other Complaints.

April 3d

He is now quite free of all his Rheumatic pains, by the use of the Medicines Ordered him, but he has an universal Eruption & Itch upon him, which must not soon be meddled with, as I take it to be some of the Morbid Matter thrown out by the Sudorifics ——

He

10A

10th

He now complains of a Weakness & Pain in the Loss of his Feet, which seems to be as much like the Gout as Rheumatism; he observes, that tho' he has an universal Sweat over the rest of his Body, yet these parts are: main dry, which is a Circumstance common in both these Disorders.

I have ordered him to rub them with a Flannel Cloth heartily before he goes to Bed, to try if thereby I can open the Vessels & cause a flow of Humours to the part so as to excite an Itching or Eruption. If the part had not been so Tenderious I would have ordered him Blisters, but I was afr[aid] of an Inflamation However, if the Friction does not succeed, I shall apply the Empl. Calid. which must be taken off daily, & the part exa: mined, lest Blisters should rise.

17th

He has had Sinapisms applied to his feet, whereby he was much relieved; these Sinapisms

ought

ought cautiously to be used, especially when applied to a Tendinous part because they will excoriate it, & may bring on a troublesome Inflammation. —

After the Skin upon the part was healed so as to bear it, I ordered it to be rubbed with Sp.r Sal ammon. and oil; it is necessary to add oil in order to blunt the Sharp Particles of the Spirit. That is a very penetrating mixture & disolves such Obstructions as cause these Rheumatic fixed pains. Since this application he is much better, & can walk pretty well, so that he may be soon dismissed —

Formerly used Sal Volat. Oleos. and Oil, which I found very acrid & apt to excoriate the part, but a much greater quantity of the former may be applied without any such Effect; What should cause the difference I know not, unless it should consist in the different pungency & acrimony of their Essential Oils —

Cachexy

# Cachexy

## March 13th

Elizabeth Branard about a year ago had an obstruction of her menses, which continued about six months, and then she was regular for some time, but the Obstruction returned, with frequent Vomitings Heat, Drought, & a cough, these Symptoms continued for sometime, and were succeeded by Shiverings followed by Heat & sometimes Sweating. These continued about three Weeks, when an Inflammation in the right ankle appeared, which after some time broke, & discharged an Ichorous Sanies, which was followed by a Swelling over her whole Body with large hot itching [illegible] Tubercles as big as Plumbs, which in about twenty days disappeared suddenly in the Night, and thereupon her Cough, Nausea, & Headache increased. She sleeps little, has Spontaneous Wakefulness & pains thro her Body, Sweats a little at Night, Belly is uncertain but when bound these Symptoms increase. The Ulcers

on

on her Ankle is Callous. —

I imagine she was first seized with a Calarrhous Fever, (and believe she might then have been relieved) with a Scorbutic Disposition of the Blood. Nature seems to have endeavoured the discharge of the peccant Matter several ways, first, by the Ulcer on the Ankle, which is evidently Scorbutic, then by the Tubercles over her whole Body, but hitherto Nature has been baffled, and there has been a Metastasis of the morbid Matter to the Lungs & Brain, whence the Cough, Headach &c. — I have known a person destroyed so suddenly and so big, as she seemed to have had an Aneurism, over the whole body to the greatest degree, and this again have as suddenly disappeared, whereupon the most virulent Symptoms have ensued, & this happens mostly in Scorbutic habits. The cure in the present Case might be attempted two several ways.

First, To endeavour to excite the Eruptions again, which should it succeed, would very probably relieve her, but as this would require hot Med.s and as she has already complained of Heat, I don't think it advisable to attempt it, lest a Fever should follow. —

The

The other is more likely to succeed & is safer, namely, To cleanse the Primæ Viæ, & carry off part of the Morbid Matter by Purgatives, & then we may attempt throwing out the Remainder by the Skin, but as she has a constant Nausea, it will be difficult to make her retain Purges on her Stomach, wherefore it seems advisable to give an Emetic to cleanse that Bowel in the first place. This Evening I shall order the Tinct. Ipecacuan, and to morrow a Ptisan of Tamarinds & Sal Gland. and if she is any thing relieved by them, I shall afterwards give her Sp.t Minder. and Cor. Sulph. to promote the Eruption. —

20th

I know not what name to give her Disease unless a Cachexy, which comprehends all Diseases, when there is a great Redundancy of ill Humours in the Body. —

I have followed the Method proposed, and as she has Nervous Symptoms, I ordered a Bolus of Castor &c. She is a good deal better of all her Complaints at present.

30th

The purging has relieved her of her former Com-

-plaints

=plaints, but her Disease degenerated into a Scorbutic Rheumatism She has had no Opportunity of Catching cold since she came here that I know of, so that I fancy this Rheumatism must be the remains of her former Disease which has fallen upon the joints & Tendinous Aponeuroses of the Extremities. —
Last Night she had pains thro' her whole Body, I have therefore this night ordered a Diaphoretic Haustus. —

Aprile 10th

She is seemingly now pretty well recovered, but She is of an Ill natured disposition, and seems always to make the most of every thing. She is constantly complaining of pains, sometimes in one part then in another, in short every part of her Body is diseased by Turns, but I mistrust that this is nothing but a Scheme to be maintained in the House. As She complains of being costive I have ordered her a Dose of purging Pills, with Mercury, I believe Exercise would be of the greatest service to her, wherefore I shall soon dismiss her that She may go to work. —

Dropsie

# Dropsie, Asthma & Diarrhoea

March 18th

Archibald Duncan about two years ago catched Cold, had a Cough & difficully of breathing, for which he used Squills and other Pectoral Medicins without any advantage his Complaints continued, especially in Winter. about three weeks ago his Legs began to swell, which increased upwards and generally more so in the morning, at which time his Legs are least swelled, because when he is in a Horizontal posture, the Water from his Legs and Thighs Ascend into the Abdomen, and again falls down, when during the day he keeps his Body Erect. This plainly Shews a Communication however small, between between these parts; his hands & face are also affected with the Disease. He has for these several Days past, had a Diarrhoea for which he had a pectoral Balsam & Opium

Opium with it, which in some measure relieved him. Yesterday when he came here all these Symptoms seemed Violent with the Diarrhoea, wherefore I ordered him a Dose of Dovers powders last Night, he sweated very well & is something relieved to Day. —

This Man has two Dropsies upon him at this time, an anasarca, & ascites, both from a weakness of the Lungs which may very readily produce a Dropsie, for as the whole Mass of blood must pass thro' the Lungs to the left Ventricle of the heart, before it can be sent to the Different parts of the Body, so consequently when this passage is impeded, the thicker & denser particles will be stopt in the Lungs, and none but the thinner parts will be able to pass, the Consequence of which is that the Circulation wholy must languish and become feint, when the blood will still be made thinner, because its only a Vigerous circulation that gives a Density to the blood. The Solids must also grow lax and weak, as they have not an Opportunity of exerting themselves as Usuall. The blood in this Case will easily transude and fall into the Cavities of the Body and Membrana Cellulosa and commonly begins in those parts where

the

the Circulation is most languid or farthest from the Heart, about the feet Ankles &c thence gradually arising. —

This Patient was first seized with a Peripneumonia Notha, as I imagine or what he calls Caching a Cold & the Infarction of his Lungs was never removed for his Cough and difficully of breathing continued for two years before the Dropsie came on. His Belly swelling most in the Morning and Legs least, which has already been accounted for, is no Uncommon Symptom in the Dropsie, The small quantity of Urine with a Red sediment is not at all to be wondered at, since the thin parts of the blood transude into the thin Cavities of the Body, and Consequently less passes off by Urine. Since the Swelling of the Abdomen his difficully of breathing increased from the quantity of water contained there, which must diminish the Capacity of the Thorax, and I am afraid from another Cause Viz.t water in the Thorax. — I have of late had an Opportunity of discoursing to you concerning a Diarrhoea in a Dropsie in the Case of Mary Allen, where I observed that tho a Diarrhoea might Cure of a Dropsie yet when they happen Spontaneously & without immediate relief to the Patient, they are always

bad

because, because they dont evacuate the extravasated ~~matter~~ Water, but only then and dissolve the blood thereby weakening instead of relieveing the Patient. In this Case Purgatives cannot be proper Diuretics are very Uncertain, and not to be depended upon as his Disease is complicated and Spread over the whole Body. I know no method so likely to relieve him as Sweating, and I know no Medicines Calculated so well to answer the Intention as Dovers powders; he had a Dosse last Night & shall order him 3ij this night. Opium when given with Ipecacuan, to determine its Effects to the Skin does not Stupify the Patient. —

In evacuating the water in Dropsies we ought to push very fast, for an Intermission will give time for the water to gather again. When therefore we find a Medicine that agrees with the Patient, we ought to continue it till all the water is evacuated — In another Case I should very probably order here some diluting liquor, but as the Chief Intention is to save the absorption of the extravasated Lymph, it does not seem so proper in the present Case —

20th —

He has taken seven all Doses of the powder

proposed, which at first Incaled & in some measure relieved him, but soon his Asthma grew so bad that it kept him Constantly in motion and often obliged him to Sit up, which entirely hindred the Effects of this Medicine. I take the Increase of his Asthma to have been owing to the Grossness of the Air, for the Mercury fell at that time two Inches in two Days, whereby he seems not to have had Air enough to expand his Lungs. as his Diarrhoea & Asthma continue I ordered him an Emetic with a View to check both as I saw no other method likely to succeed. I thought they were the only method to attack this Complication of disorders. They very often cure Asthmas Diarrhoeas & Dropsies, & that very suddenly; In Dropsies they seem to act very principally by the Concussion & agitation they put the water into, by which & the temperaneous fever they raise in their Operation, the Absorption of the water is much prevented, & then it it is evacuated by Vometing & soon after by Stool In Asthmas they promote Expectoration much & therefore must be good & in Diarrhoeas they cause a Derivation of the irritating matter

from

from the Intestines, and often bring relief. —

I ordered him Tincture Ipecacuan ℥i. Tart. Emet. Gr. v. Syr. — Scillit. Vomits in Dropsies ought always to be very strong, and of those kinds that generally give a stool or two after, which is the property of Antimony, this seemed to succeed very well; I therefore ordered him a second & third his face & Body are much less swelled & he speaks & breaths much better. I shall continue their use as long as they succeed, tho I cannot say that I expect to make a Cure of them. Emetics in Dropsies must frequently be given, at least every day otherwise the water will gather in the Intermission. —

The Anasarca, you know is a Collection of Water in the Membrana Adiposa, and tho this membrana is wanting between the Skin & Corp. Cavernos: Penis, yet there is a membrana very Cellular, which is commonly distended with water in this Disease, and in this Patient both the Penis & Scrotum are immensely distended the Prepuce is so swelled that he has a true Phymosis & makes water with considerable difficulty, therefore I think it would be expedient

to

116 Slit the Prepuce with a pair of Scissars. & procure a free passage for his Urine — Its true wounds in Dropsies heal with difficulty & are apt to Gangrene, but in this Patient there is already a Laceration which will be just as ready to Mortify as tho' it were Cut —

Another inconvenience is that the water from the Neighbouring parts will discharge itself at the wound, & keep his Bed Wet & Cold; the only remedy to prevent this will be to supply him with warm dry Cloaths. If a Mortification should begin we must trust to the Bark tho' indeed I should not chuse to give any of it without Necessity, because of his Asthma —

22d —

He has been taking Emeties daily for some time past, the two first relieved him considerably of his asthma, but brought away little water, but the succeeding Doses discharged great quantities both by Vomit & Stool; his Face, hands, Penis & are very much lessened in size the breaths much better & is more Sprightly, his pulse has risen considerably which is a very good Symptom for —

for if the Pulse flags and grows weak after Evacuations it shows that the Evacuations have not only dis= =charged the extravasated water, but have also dissolved and melted down the remaining blood and Consequently must have weakened the Patient a good deal and therefore is an Ill Symptom; I dont expect to cure him entirely by Emetics, but I hope in a good measure to relieve him of his Dropsy tho 'tis probable his Asthma will remain. —

24

He is now much better, but the Operation of the Emetic seems to have distressed him a good deal as he is subject to a Provedentia Ani; wherefore I believe we shall be obliged to Intermit there uses, tho he had on this morning that Operated well. If his Providentia should continue to trouble him, I shall order him a Starch Glyster to defend the Intestines from Irritations, as they may perhaps be excoriated, or the mucus washed off by the frequent purging after Emetics; In this Glyster there may be 40 or 50 drops of Laudanum, which will help to take off its irritation and cause it be longer retained I dont

dont expect this will Cure him of his Providentia but am hopefull it will prevent a Diarrhoea or any bad Consequences from the Irritation of the Glutts

Vj th

He still Continues to grow better has a new Diarrhoea upon him, and discharges great quantity of thin Aqueous Matter. I ordered him a Puncture to be made in his Scrotum, by which great Quantitys of water were discharged. & now it is much lessened; his Penis is still much distended, I shall therefore order it to be treated in the same manner —

I have already Observed to you that there is great danger from Wounds in a Dropsie for after the water is discharged the Vessels have not Strength to Contract themselves, but may admit even red Globules of blood to pass; hence In=flammations & Gangrene —

30

He is now a great deal better, the Swelling of his Body & Extremitys is very much abated by the Emetics which he has used, which were generally succeeded by two or three watery

Stools

Stools, his Penis & Scrotum were immensely
Swelled and the and the Swelling never Subsided,
in the least, tille I had recourse to tapping, which
is a plain proof of the difficully of Causing an
absorption of the water extravasaded in any
Cavitys of the Body, when the Collection is large for the
greater the Cavity quanity such liquor is the more
wille the absorbent Veins be weakened & compressed
and the more difficult will the absorption be. I had
conceived great hopes that repeated Vomits would have
evacuated all or most of the water, but as I was Obliged
to repeat them every Day & in very strong Doses, their
Violent Operation washed off the Mucuous of the Guts
and brought one very Acute Gripe wherefore I was Obliged
to Intermit them. —

Tho he is much better of his Asthma as well as Dropsie
yet I think his Case very dubious, and am afraid there is
water in the Thorax as well as Abdomen. This Indicates
more Evacuations, and as Vomiting has Succeeded so
well hitherto, it will be best to Continue their use,
but we must wait a few days, till the guts in some
measure have recovered their Tone, & are again
deffended by their Mucuus. —

Three days ago his Griping was very severe
wherefore

wherefore I ordered him the Decoct. Lign. Campech:
with some drops of Laudanum as an Anodyne;
The Nurse by mistake give him only one Ounce instead
of four, so that it could not have any Effect, Yesterday
the pains were pretty severe, but are now pretty well
abated. — I did not take these pains to be of the
Inflammatory kind, as he had no fever, but as they
were attended with frequent Borborygmi I suppose
they were owing to Spasms in the Intestines. I therefore
ordered a Bolus of Castor &c. and a fomentation
of Rue, Wormwood, and Scordium to be applied
to the Belly

Aprile 3d

His Griping is now a great deal better; Yesterday I
perceived his hands Face, &c. begun to swell &
in short all his old Symptoms returning, I therefore
ordered him another Emetic, which he bore pretty well
is better since and this shall be repeated as soon
as it can be done safely. —

6th

He has been twice Vomited since our last Meeting,
by which he is pretty much relieved —

10th

The Dropsie continues to decrease daily, but his
asthma is still troublesome, he has a severe fit
of

of it every night. This is an old Disease which he was long acquainted with before the Dropsie came on him; Nay I believe the Dropsie owed its Origin to it, for I know no Cause more likely to bring on a Dropsie then a Weakness of the Lungs. The great Efficacy of these Organs upon the Blood you must all certainly know and when they are disordered, thay the Blood cannot be so well Elaborated, nor its different parts so well Compacted & wrought together but the thin Aqueous parts not being sufficiently mixed and blended together with the rest, are more apt to run off and Gather in the Cavitys of the Body. as therefore I take his Asthma to be the Cause of his Dropsie, so if we should be so luckly as to relieve him of the latter I am afraid of a relapse from the same Cause which has been of so long standing & seems to be so Obstinate, that there is little hopes of relieving him of that: He is indeed considerably better of it, but this I attribute to the Evacuations; The water in the Abdomen must Necessarily croud the Diaphragm upwards and lessen the Thorax; and as the Mans Dropsy is Universal, so I believe he has water in the Thorax; from both these Causes his breathing must be impeded, and as these waters are Evacuated so his breathing must in proportion

be

be relieved: But that the Original Cause of his Asthma is better I dont think; ale the relief he can have for this must I believe accrue from the Country Air, a proper Diet &c. It is very likely he has Tubercles in his Lungs, which it would be a hard Task to relieve him of — His asthma returns upon him every Night, and as he has had very severe Tormina in the Guts, I was afraid to venture on expectorating Med.s for fear of increasing them this is the true reason why I have not before now made use of these Med.s, all which are Squills, Lac ammon &c. and are apt to increase Gripings; but as these are pretty well gone off. I ordered him a few days ago the Lac ammoniac with a small proportion of the Syr Scillet: and made him use it Cautiously he finds relief from these, but they increase the Gripes, which are relieved by the fomentation I prescribed some time ago; The fomentation also generally brings on a Sweat which is of no small Service in the Dropsie. ——

17. —

He seems now to be in a fair way of recovery; from his Dropsie at least, the Swelling seems to be entirely Subsided in all parts except his Legs, which decrease daily. his Emeties always

Give

give him several Stools, mostly Serum, very little Feces being mixed with it, they also promote a prodigious Secretion of Urine; which I endeavoured to promote for you may remember I was afraid of an Inflammation or Gangrene on the Guts from the Effects of repeated Vomiting, but if we can cause the water to run off this way, there will be less Occasion for Vomiting; I prescribed for him an infusion of Sem: Si papi: Bac, Junip. Absynth &c in water & Whiskie; Wine would have been better but the house cannot afford it This infusion I have found to succeed very well in Hydropic Cases by causing a very great discharge by Urine, but I also had another Intention in Ordering it here.

After a Physician has had the Good luck to to Evacuate all the water in a Dropsie, and has entirely freed the Patient from it, he has but half done his work for if he cannot prevent a return of the Disease it cannot be called a Cure. If the same Disposition remains in the fluids & Solids that first Occasioned the Dropsie it must certainly return by so much the faster as the Solids & fluids have been weakened by the preceding Dropsie Therefore there seem to arise here two other Intentions to Compleat the Cure namely to Strengthen the Solids that they may resist the transuding of the fluids & to thicken the fluids that they may not so readily run off into the Cavities of the Body.

The

The Laxity of the Solids must be treated with Corroborlues proper Exercise, Riding &c The same methods that answer this Intention also serve the other; for every thing that increases the force of the Solids will also increase their Action upon the fluids and by this Action it is that the fluids are wrought up to a proper Consistence - Aromatics & bitters succeed well here by stimulating the sluggish fibres, and exciting them to a more forcible Action Amongest all the bitters none equall the Cort: Peruv: but then it must not be given till the mater is quite evacuated for it will certainly stop & check all the Secretions of the Body & prevent the Evacuation. I shall order it by & by Every probably Steel with it, which gives a prodigeous force to the fibres but must be used Cautiously

May 3d -

He continues to grow better, takes his bitters Constantly & every 3 or 4 hours an Emetic to prevent a Relapse, tho' I believe he will be in danger of falling into a Dropsie even tho' he should now get well) as long as he lives, for as I observed to you before I take the Cause to be permanent, so that if he gets the better now he certainly will have Relapse

## Hemiplegia and Small Pox -

March 16

Will.m Lawson was seized with a fever in Aug.t last, which continued about 3 weeks all which time he was delirous, & when he came to his Senses found an insensibility to move his left side, his mouth & Nose were drawn to

the

the right side. He was Vomited bled and purged and blistred but with little benifite; he lost not only the Motion of the affected side, but also all sensibility. Since he came to the infirmary, he has had several stimulating medicines, as Mustard &c. without success. —

The Diagnostics of this Disease are very plain to be a palsy which is an inability of Motion or a constant state of Relaxation of the Muscles in the affected part: When the whole Body below the head is thus affected, it is called a paraplegia but when as in this patient, only one ~~part~~ side of the Body is diseased it is called a hemiplegia —

The Distortion of his Mouth and nose are occasioned by the Equilibrium between the Muscles of the two sides of the Face being destroyed Consequently they must be drawn to the Strongest i.e. the sound side. Palsies are sometimes as in the present case, attended with a Numbness, Coldness and insensibility in the affected parts, and are always worse according to the Violence of these Symptoms, for these shew that not only the nerves serving for motion; but also those on which Sensation depends, are affected —

The

The cause of this mans palsy is prelly plain, & something common, he had a Violent Fever which very much disordred his Brain and keept him delirous for sometimes By this Wound of his there seems to have been a Solution or Corrodion of the Tubrile Matter, but no Cruical discharge of it. This Peccant matter which ought to have been evacuated has either fallen on a part fitt to produce this disorder, or some obstruction has remained in the Brain after the ceasing of the Fever. I take the Seat of this Disease to be in one of the crura medullæ Oblongata, which Uniting from the Medulla Spinalis, and consequently all the Nerves that arise from origin to this Crura below the part affected must be disordred as in fact we see they are. I dont think this obstruction is in the Nervous Filaments, properly Speaking but in Membranes surrounding them, wherein the included Nerve may easily be Compressed: This is confirmed by Dissections of Paralytic People in which Tumours are often found in the Coats of the disordered Nerves. As his disorder was caused by an imperfect Crisis of a fever so in my opinion a fever would be the most likely remedy for him. Fevers open all obstructed Vessels dissolve all the humours of the Body, and even melt down the fat in the Membriana Cellulosa and the

marrow

Marrow in the Bones, and therefore would be very likely to remove Chronic Obstructions; and among the different kinds of Fevers the Intermittent must certainly be the best, because the safest, and gives the Patient time between each paroxysm to recover his Strength, and also evacuates by Sweat a considerable quantity of Morbid Matter at the end of each fit.

Hippocrates often takes Notice of Efficacy that Tertian or Quartan Agues have in removing Chronic disorders, therefore these medicines that cause a temporary fever but fairest to answer this Intention of cure in the present case such as Mustard Garlick, Horse Raddish &c. and all those plants that abound with an attenuating healing Salt, these entering the Vessels excite a kindly warmth in the Blood and by their Stimulus cause a greater Velocity in its Motion; the Misfortune is their effect is not certain but soon ceases —

The great Reason of My taking this patient under My particular care, was that I might try the force of Electricity upon him I have not yet had an opportunity of a fair trial, as the Machine is out of order, but shall take care to have it put in order

J

I shall depend more upon the Effects upon Electricity in the Palsie than upon any Remedy in the Materia medica; for when the diseased person is filled with the Electrical fire, upon the application of any Body susceptible of this Aura, an Egg for instance, the whole Electrical Aura rushes Violently into the part, to which it is applied, and when this is done to the affected part the whole Aura must rush to that part, and give a Sudden Violent Shock, and as this Aura is very Subtle and pervades all Bodies even the most dense and compact, so in all pro: -bability it will pass the smallest nervous filaments, and have a great tendency to clear them of all ob: -structions, and indeed it seems to be something like the proper liquidum Nervosum in its Rapidity and Velocity. It has several all times been of great service in the palsy, so that we have reason to expect some good effects from it.

Physicians have attempted the cure of palsies by these medicines that raise a temporary fever, among which are Emetics and the Drastic purges Emetics during their operation give a considera: -able Shock to the human System, and may prepare

prepare the way for other Medicines but dont seem calculated for any other use, unless the Stomach is loaded with a Glutinous humour, as sometimes happens; and indeed the palsie sometimes happens from this humour in the stomach and they may be of great Service in bringing off the foulness —

Drastic Stimulating purges excite a Quicker and Stronger Contraction in the heart and arteries, and Consequently increase the Celerity of the Blood thro' them, they dissolve Viscidities, and even the Red Glo=

=bules —

This patient a few days ago had an Emetic, and since that a purge to answer these Intentions; but as he says he found the most relief from a Sweat he accidentaly fell into after blooding, I should chuse to make a trial of this, and see if any Good can be obtained from it; but here we must not make use of Sudorifics that have opium in their Com=

=position, because that has a tendency to bring on Stupidity and insensibility —

I should think the mercurial pills and a Decoction of the woods might be of service here for they have all the properties to raise a fever and procure a

Sweat

sweat, or the affected part might be sweated alone under a Box by burning Spt. Vinegar and so the effects of the Decoction might be caused to act upon the part immediatly —

23 He has followed the method proposed Viz.ᵗ mercur= =ial pills and the Decoction of the woods, they sweat him pretty well tho not so readily as I could wish; this method has been of some service to him, he feels better with the diseased arm, and the leg is almost well —

27th He has pretty well recovered the use of his Leg by using the pills and the Decoction of the woods, which encouraged me to continue them These Remedies in a skillfull hand may be determined to any of the Emunctories of the body, either to the pores of the skin, Salival glands, In= =testines or sometimes to the kidneys. The use of the pills in my absence threw him into a pretty high Salivation which I did not intend An approaching Salivation may be determined by the pulse which always become higher and fuller, the Breath grows foul, the Gums become swollen and the Teeth appear longer. When these

when these Symptoms begin to appear if a Salivation is not intended, we must forbear giving the pills till these Symptoms abate —

His mouth is very sore and ulcerated by the acrid humours that flow hither. I ordered him an emolient Gargarism with allum — I should not have added the alum, did I not intend to stop the salivation by corrugating the salival Glands. I have also ordered a Ptisan of senna Tamarinds &c and some Doses of Sulphur these have generally been esteemed Specifics in abating Salivations, and are thought to Involve the particles of Mercury and prevent their acting. I cannot say I ever found any remarkable Effects from it this way but as they keep the Belly Open and lax it must be of service in this Intention but it is generally much harder to abate a high Salivation, than to raise one In order to abate a Ptyelism the Effects of the mercury must be diverted from the salival Glands and be ~~discharged~~ carried to some other Emunctory. The Intestines are commonly Chosen for this

Physicians

Physicians are sometimes confounded to see that
that the Stronger Purgatives they give the
Phlegm is much more increased but the
reason is plain for the Drastic purges
and even senna dissolves the Blood, and
act in the same Manner as Mercury
and as the salival glands are open,
and have had a flow of humours to
them, when the blood is more broken
and dissolved by the Cathartics it
will naturally run off by the
accustomed passage and so the Ply-
=elesm must be increased. The pur-
=gatives then that are made use of
should be very gentle and such as
do not quicken the circulation and
motion of the blood, but only keep
the belly open and cause a gentle

Derivation

Derivation of the Matter thereby giving the Salival Glands time to Contract & acquire their former Tone — In the same manner Strong Stimulating Sudorifics will also increase a Salivation, so that here as in the purgatives we must give nothing ~~as~~ that heats the Blood for this will certainly increase the Dissolution & raise the Salivation — I intend when his Salivation is something abated, to use the warm Bath to Open the pores of his Skin & evacuate some of the Matter that way, and at present Continue some of the Gentle Diaphoretic Purges. — another Circumstance Viz.t the Diet ought to be regarded; when you would abate a Ptyelism the Diet should not be too thin, for this will increase the humours of the Body & Consequently would favour the Continuation of the Ptyelism; here then it would be proper to indulge a more solid Diet. The Cort. Peruv. is a very great Strengthner of the Vessels

&

and might very well assist their too great Laxity but then it would Obstruct Perspiration and do as much harm this way as good the other; Glysters may be of great Service here. I have this night ordered a Diaphoretic Draught

I am very much of Opinion that we are to expect far better Effects from mercury without than with a Salivation, for when it raises a Ptyelism, a great part of it is quickly discharged by the Salival Glands, & runs out of the Body but when it is not given in quantitys sufficient to raise a Salivation, it is discharged slowly has more time in the Body to work its Effects and tho' the Operation is slower yet it will be surer. —— 30.th ——

His Salivation still continues, tho' somewhat abated, he takes a Decoction of the Aperient Roots with althoa, which I added that it might blunt the acrid parts of the Physic for acids do not Agree well with Mercury but are apt to excite Gripes. Were it not for the quickness of

his

his Pulse, I would immediatly try to raise a Sweat by the warm Bath but shall delay it a day or two till I see how he will be then.

April 3d.

He is now better of his Salivation. I have ordered him Sal: Glaub: & Sp.t de: Rhamn: since which his mouth his better, This shall be repeated to abate the Ptyelism as soon as possible that he may be put on another Course of Meds.

5th.

His Hemeplegia still Continues, but as his Ptyelism is near gone, I shall soon be at liberty to bye the Sudorific method with him.

9th.

His Salivation is now quite done & I have begun the Course of L.L. & Tinct: Ipecacuan. which has had this good Effect that it has procured an Eruption on the Diseased Arm. This you may remember was almost insensible even when the Skin was hard pinched, but now he feels the slightest touch, the Meds Sweat him very well while in Bed. This Eruption is a very good

Symptom

3 C. 1

Symptom, as it shows there is a flow of humours into the Arm, which were not therefore, wherefore I shall continue the Course ——— 13th.

On the 10th. Instant after our last meeting he com=plained of a pain in his head & Back with Nausea and other Symptoms of a fever, and as I thought it a good Omen and the most likely to relieve him of his Palsy, I thought best to let it Continue & therefore refrained from the Antiphlogistic Method on the same day in the afternoon some Eruptions appeared, which were soon known to be the Small Pox: upon which I abated the stimulating Medc. and as he was Costive ordered him a Glyster. His may be called of the Distinct kind but are thick, and I believe will Cohere in some Places tho not enough to be denominated the Confluent. The Eruption appeared very soon upon the end of the second or beginning of the third day. The latter if we reckon according to the common Method of Physicians, which I dont think altogether just, this is esteemed a Bad Omen because it shows that there is a

a great quantity of the Variolous matter in the blood
His fever and the Eruption is considerably abated
and is not now in the least too high; he begins
a little to Complain of his Throat. —

I expect his Disease will be Mild, as he has
so lately been under a Course of Mercury; I have seen
some instances of this one particularly in this
House — a Soldiers Wife to whom her Husband
gave the Venereal Disease which also was Com=
=municated to her Child by Suction; She was,
then about Six Months gone with Child,
therefore I could use no harsh means with her
I have her the Mercurial Pills with the Decoction
of the Woods very Cautiously, least I should rise
a high Salivation — In about three weeks She
was much relieved of all her Symptoms: at this
time she was attacked with a fever which
proved to be the Small Pox & notwithstanding
the Bad State of her Blood, she had them very
mild and soon got well of them both —

I think there is one good Circumstance with regard
to his Palsy Viz.t. there are many Eruptions
on

on the Paralytic side as on the other, which shews that there is a free Circulation in the part. I have ordered him a glyster to keep the fever under, and to bring away any faces that may be lodged in the Intestines 17th.

Since our last a great many Pustules have appeared so that he will have a greater numer than I expected. I did not think proper to bleed him in the Eruptive fever, as I thought it might be of great service to him with regard to his Palsie neither did his Pulse require it; as he was costive he has had several glysters to keep his Belly Open —

In the last Century the method was to keep the Belly bound thro' the whole Disease but I think it of the Utmost Consequence to keep the Belly in a Natural state and I dont scruple to give Laxatives, tho by no means Stimulating Glysters in any Stage; by this means you keep the Fever in a proper height to Answer all the Intentions of Suppouration. On the third day after the Eruption. the

Pustulas

the Pustulas were small and seemed to be at a
stand, wherefore I ordered him a Decoction of
the Cort. Peruv: This ought never to be done
till all the Eruptions are quite out, because it
may check them, but as soon as the Eruption
is done it is an Excelent Medicine to advance
the Pustules and promote their Suppuration
Since he took the Bark they look fuller &
better tho they never will be large as they
stand too thick to allow a great increase

When the Bark is not used in the small
Pox, especially when the Pustules are
small, they are apt to fill with thin
Ichorous Liquor instead of Pus, which is
a very bad Symptom, for the thicker and
the more like good Pus the matter is
the better —

The Bark should be continued till the
matter is quite Suppurated, which in
the small kind Generally requires more
time

lume than when they are large. Since the Eruption nature seems to be relieved, because the stimulus which before was in the Blood is now thrown out upon the Skin, & the Vital parts are freed from it. He has no more fever than is necesary to promote a good Suppuration a brisher Circulation of the Blood during Suppouration is quite necesary to break the Inflammed Vessels or fibres, and bring on a good Concoction of the stagnating Humours in the Eruption. I see no other Intention to be pursued with him at present 19th

The small Pox have hitherto proceeded very regularly, the Suppuration seems now to be pretty well compleated, he has taken the Decoction of the Bark ever since the Eruption was finished his Head and face are very much swelled as are also his Hands, tho not in proportion to

to his Face; he has now Salivation which which is a common Symptom when the Eruptions are very numerous. This Salivation seems to be an Effort of Natures to throw off the Variolous Matter which had not room on the Surface of the Body. I did not imagine he would have had this Disease severally as he has so lately been under a mercurial Course, but I cannot think the Mercury has so great an Effect on the humours of the Body when given in large quantities as when given Sparingly. The Pustules appear very white, which is not so good a Colour as when they incline to yellow, because the Pus contained in them is always thicker, and approaches more to a yellow Colour and Consequently will not be so easily absorbed and mixed with the Blood as when it is thinner. as I look upon the Salivation to be a critical discharge of the morbid matter. I

made

made him constantly use an emollient gar-
=garism to promote the Evacuation by keeping
them soft and free from rigidity. The swelling
of the Hands and Face is reckoned a good
Symptom, and it is a bad Omen if that
swelling subsides suddenly, for then the
Pus being taken into the Blood will excite
a fever Peripneumonia &c from the matter
falling upon the Viscera especially the Lungs
The Intestines betwixt the Pustules in this
Man appeared, which is a good Symptom
as it shows the Circulation is kept up in
them — His Pulse this day has become
quicker, which shows that there has been
a Resorption of some of the Pus, & I
expect that the swelling of the Face &c
will begin to subside to morrow. As he
begins to be Feverish he is not free from
Danger, for this may promote a Resorption
of the Pus, which will cause a Fever of
a Bad kind commonly called Putrid
because

because its owes its Origin to Pus miaced with the Blood He breaths yet pretty well and has a Cough & Expectorates a Viscid tough Phlegm, which shews that his Lungs are not entirely free ——

In all Suppurations there must be a rupture of a great Many Capillary Vessels, both Arteries and Veins. The Resorption cannot be by the Arteries for the Motion of their fluids is direclly Contrary, it must then be by the Veins broke in the Suppuration; The Veins all Unite in the Vena Cava, and there the blood goes into the right Ventricle of the Heart —

That such a Resorption may be easily Ocasioned by a Fever will appear to any one who considers in what manner a Fever causes an absorption of all the Fat in the Body, and even of the Marrow from the Bones — If you put the end of a very small Glass Tub in water the water will rise and the smaller the Tube is the higher

will

will the water rise — something like this seems to happen here. The Vessels of the Lungs are Conical, and the arteries Converge & divide very fast, and from the Air taken in at each respiration, the Dimensions of the Vessels are continually altering now relaxed and immediatly Compressed, that the liquors flowing thro' them may be intimally mixed and blended together the Pus then being more Viscid and Glutinous than the Blood when it is thrown into the pulmonary Artery from the Heart, as it must necessary be will be apt to Stagnat and form obstructions in the Arterys hence Inflammations and fatal Peripneumonies oft arise and its no easy matter to prevent these Consequences when the Pus is once absorbed. If we attempt to attenuate the Pus and render it more fluid, we no ~~Harmony~~ Medicine under this Title but what has some Acrimony which would increase the fever & consequently the other Symptoms wherefore we must beware

beware of every thing that is Stimulating for the lower the Circulation is, the less will be the Feber & absorption, the resorption & Fever therefore seem to assist each other ——

Diluting seems to be the safest method, for by throwing down large quantitys of mild aqueous liquors the whole Mass of Blood may be so diluted and thinned as to pass the smallest Vessels freely. allenuating Med.s as I have observed have all some degree of Acrimony which would be adding fewel to the fire Sp.t minder & Sal: Tart. Regener: are the safest & best of this Class, but should be given with large draughts of diluting Drinks. It would certainly be the best way to prevent the Pus from ever getting into the Blood for then we should be sure of the Consequences If therefore we can fall upon a method to Evacuate the Pus from the surface of the Body. the Resorption would be prevented Blisters here Answers very well they not only Evacuate the Pus immediatly under them ——

them but at a considerable distance round:
for it is not a serous liquor that is discharged
from these Blisters as in other cases. but true
Pus which Continues to run for some days; and
tho the Blisters irritate in some degree, yet they
more then Compensate for that by the Vent
they give to the matter —

As the Bark has now done its Office, I shall
discharge it this Night, because no more
good is to be expected from it. Nay it would
rather promote than hinder the Resor=
ption of the Pus, — and in disorders of the
Breast where Respiration is impeded, I have
always found it a bad medicine, for it Checks
Respiration much. If his difficulty of
breathing should Continue to increase. I shall
order him Spt minder. cum Syr. Scillit. to
promote his Expectoration, this will also tend
to promote his salivation and keep his
Belly Open by which means the resorbed pus
may be carried Off by the Guts, which is
the true Intention of Purgatives after the small
Dose

Pox If his fever should rise he will certainly be in great danger; The best Remedy then will be Phlebotomy but then it is not very easy to find a Vein; however if the fever rises we shall attempt it immediatly, since it is much better to have it done before the Peripneumony comes on, because then the Pulse will soon become low, and languid from the blood being accumulated in the Lungs, so that a small part of the thinnest will be able to get again to the Heart and will be sufficient to distend the arteries; In this case blooding will do mischief by taking away the small portion of blood on which Life depends. as he is Costive I shall order him a Glyster with Syr Scillit. this Night —

24

I am now very sorry to acquaint you of this Mans fate I told you at last meeting a Resorption was begun and the consequences that might follow. To prevent it as much

as

as possible that night a Blister was applied between his shoulders, and as his Fever had increased, I ordered him to be blooded which was attempted, but he was so much swelled that no vein either in his feet or Arms could be found, The next day his pulse was quicker his breathing worse and he was delirious, The swelling was so much fallen that a vein was found in his Arm, and a pound of Blood taken away, this relieved him very much; I saw him again in the Evening when the Symptoms had returned he was then bled again as far as his Pulse could allow to the quantity of six ounces; next morning he was Costive tho he had got six Glysters, wherefore I ordered him a Ptisan of manna and Sal. Glab: which answered the Intention and he grew better, his fever &c were less on Sunday morning, when I again saw him

him he was then so bad that I had little hopes of him, however I applied Blisters to his Arms, he continued to grow worse, and all his Symptoms increasing he Died this morning. ——

This Peripneumony is so Constant an attendant on the small Pox when it is fatal, that I never saw but two Patients that Died of the small Pox without it these two Died Convulsed, which shews that the Pus passed the Lungs and fell upon the Brain. I had a good Opinion of Mercury as a Preparative for the small Pox and have known several Instances where it answered well but in this it has failed It has been remarked that if the Patient had any Erruptions at the attack of the small Pox it was Generally severe - This was

our

our Patients case; — You may
remember that the Sudorifics he had
taken for the Palsy caused a consider-
-able Eruption over his Body —

This seems to be a necessary Caution
in Inoculation. — It was
first observed by Sydenham & by
several others since, that if the face
was full of Pustules there was
Danger tho the Body was clear, but if
the face was clear there was less Danger
tho the Body was pretty full. The reason
is the face being Exposed to the Air
the Pocks crusts & hardens sooner & the
Pus is easier absorbed, this is also the
Occasion of Pits in the face —

Cough

# Cough. Pain of the Breast &c.—

## March 16th.

Angus Bayne about five years ago Catched Cold which was attended with a drye bound Cough & dissiculty of breathing upon lifting any heavy Body. These Symptoms continued in this state ever since, he has been bleed several times this Winter, he has still a drye Cough, notwithstanding his taking many expectorating Medrs. his dissiculty of breathing has increased he has a pain in his head & breast & is generally Costive

It is very probably when his first Disease attached him it was no more than a common Catarrhe or a slight degree of a Peripneumonia Notha and might then have been easily removed, but by the Continuance

of

of the Disease the Vesicles of the Lungs have been constricted and the matter contained in them confined and prevented from making its way out consequently by lying long in this stagnating condition it would form itself into hard Tubercles of different sizes and colours — when upon taking any heavy Lift he found a difficulty of breathing it undoubtly proceeded from the Blood not finding a free passage thro' the Lungs for when any Violent Effort is made by the Muscles of the Body, a greater quantity of Blood is sent into the Venna Cava and so to the heart but when there is an obstruction in the Lungs the Blood not easily finding a passage thro' them must be easily accumulated, Consequently when the Lungs are distended with Blood, there cannot be admission for so much Air as naturally there ought to be hence a difficulty of breathing —

When

when he was excited to Laughter, he says it generally ended in a Cough; This is common in case of Tubercles in the Lungs and seldom or never can happen without them Laghter Occasions a considerable agitation of the Lungs which must irritate these parts where the Tubercles are & consequently excite a Cough. Tho these Tubercles have often small Suppurations round them and are coughed up with a small quantity of Pus, yet they may remain many years without any such thing happening or having any other Symptom of a Consumption But then such persons must be more liable to Catarrhes, Peripneumonies & all Diseases of the Lungs, and any such new attack coming on would very likely prove fatal ——

It would be in vein to order the Patient any expectorating Med.s as they cannot reach the Tubercles which

very

very likely ly deep in the Lungs and are inclosed in its membrans or Vesicles, nee therefore can do no more than palliate the symptoms. Countly Air ajses Milk & regular exercise especially riding might preserve a person who could afford it a considerable time in a Comfortable State of health. However I believe something can be done to relieve this Mans Symptoms tho they will undoubly return upon the Slightest Ouasions - These Concretions must compress the neighbouring blood Vessels, whence he must be in great danger of a Peripneumonia or a Phthisis Pulmonalis; therefore Phlebotomy and Gentle purgatives would be very good. He has a weakness of his Stomach is Costive, his Belly & indeed his whole Body swelled, Headach &c which demand some Care. He shall first have some Med^s

to

to Clean the Primæ Viæ then some strength=
=ners, and stimulating Medᵉ for the Stomach &
Guts

23ᵈ —

Since our last he has been Vomited & is now
Considerably better of all his Complaints except
his Cough, but as he never could be brought
to expectorate since he came here I imagine
it is not in our power to free him of that

30

He Still Continues better of all his Compltˢ
except his Cough, and as I told you before
we could do little for that I have discharged
him and given directions as to his Diet
&ᶜ this afternoon, and if he can procure
these he may perhaps live Comfortably
for a while

Aprile 19ᵗʰ

As he had nothing to Support him after
he was dismissed, he was obliged to go
immediatly to work, whereupon his Cough
grew worse & was attended with
Spitting of Blood. So that I have
again

again taken him in more with a View of giving him rest, than of being of any great service to him Otherwise. —

He uses only the Decoction Pectoral by which his Symptoms are abated — as he has had an Infarction of his Lungs of a long Standing, too great Muscular Motion by increas= ing the impetus of the Blood must be of bad Consequence —

Epileptic

# Epileptic Fits

## March 20th

Charles Mayne used to work in a Quarry, where he was frequently Obliged to Stand in the Water, especially about Ten days ago, when his feet were very wet a considerable time and the weather very severe He was then seized with a pain in his head & vr. Nausea which increasing ended in Epileptic Fits, and as this went off he had a Numbness & want of motion in one side. This for some time; He had two or three that day and more or less every day since The Fits go off by a considerable Discharge of Wind from the Mouth. —

I have known a great many Instances where a Constriction of the Cutaneous Pores of the feet by Cold affects the Head. one plain & common Instance we have of this in Nervous Fevers where Delirea are very common, and Youll find the Patient will rove very much

much whenever the feet and Legs are Cold, but afsoon as these are warmed by Cataplasms Bathing in warm water &c. the Delirium will abate considerably, if it goes not quite off. The reason is plain; for when these parts are Cold the Pus must be constricted & the Capacity of the Vessels lessened and Consequently a greater Quantity of Humours will be pushed to the Head, and other parts; from the same cause youll also frequently observe the stomach & Guts to be affected with Cholus &c. — This Patient from the Belching at the end of his fits seems to have had Spasms in the stomach, which confining the interluded Air must necessarly distend that Bowel, whence a Compression of the Abdominal Viscera and of the descending Aorta, which must cause a greater flow of Blood to the Head, and may be one Reason of his fits — Coldness of the feet may readily cause these Spasms, and a

Constriction

Constriction of the Orifices of the Stomach, as has been Observed. —

When he came first here I ordered Phlebotomy an Emetic, and a Dose of Rhubarb with Calomel, which Operated well, but his fits rather increased, and after taking the Rhubarb his fits became more Violent and frequent and in one of them he lost the power of his Left side, leg and Arm. Finding these Evacuations succeeded so ill, I two days ago ordered Stimulating Medicines, a Blister from the Occiput quite down upon the Back and a Bolus of Camph. Cast. Aff. fotid. ol. Rut. thrice a day to be washed down with Rue Tea and Gtts 30 of Tinct. Tulig. This seemed to succeed, and yesterday I ordered one every Sixth hour, and the Blister to be kept open with Ungt Epispast — He is now considerably better and I am in hopes is likely to recover. —

22d.

His Boluses which I mentioned to you

al

at last meeting agreed vary well with him, since which he has had no fits, fever or any Complaint, but seems quite well therefore I shall dismiss him to Morrow. I have ordered an Electuary which he may take with him to Morrow to the Country composed of Pul: Rad. Valer. Sylvest. ℥ij Gum: ammoniac, Zinzib. & ℥ij ol. Rut. ℥.1. to be made ups with honey which is best when an Electuary is to be kept long, because its not so very apt to dry. —

Valerian is one of the best Antispasmodics, and is very good in Epilepsies. By the Ginger I intend to increase the warmth of the Constitution, which is necessary as he has for some taken heating Boluses, so that it would be improper to desist suddenly from warm Med.s — especially as he has received so much ~~Med.s~~ benifile from them the Ol. Rutæ serves the same Intention; a proportion of this was also added to the Boluses. The Gum will not only increase its warmth but also tend to keep the Body Open. I

would

would also have Added Camphor, if an Electuary had been a proper form for such a Medicine but it is so ~~Volatile that there is~~ volatile that there is no keeping it in any form exposed to the Air; a liquid form is the best to give it in wherefore I ordered the Emul: Camph: with Tinct: Julip: I think it will be also necessary to order Plaisters for his feet, because by the Constriction & Cold upon these parts his disease seems to have had its first rise. Empl. Gummos ℥ ij melt it & add Camphor dissolved in ol. Succin ℥ij & spread it upon Leather and apply it to the Soles of his feet after this, Bathing in warm water may be of service in keeping up a good Perspiration & warmth in these parts. The Electuary is intended to Supply the place of the Boluses, and he may take the bigness of a Nutmeg morning & evening Nervous Med.s are always better given in substance than in a

Liquid

Liquid Form, because they retain their Strength better. ——

# Small Pox

## March 20th.

Samuel Wailer a Soldier, being Eight days ago on his March from Stirling to this place was then seized with an Ague Succeeded by Heat, Pain in the Head & Back Lassitude & Nausea &c. however he continued his March exposed to the inclemency of the weather at that time very severe; four days after this some Eruptions appeared about his Thighs, which were soon known to be the small Pox; after he came here and was kept warm

warm the Eruptions came out very fast; he was Costive therefore a Glyster was ordered he complained much of his Throat, wherefore a Poultice of Milk and bread was applied to it, and Yesterday as the Complaint continued ol. Camphorat. was applied upon Lint, his fever was high with a hard full Pulse, but as it was not a proper Stage of the Disease to let Blood in without absolute Necessity, I forebore it, and only ordered large Draughts of Diluting Drink. His Fever is more moderate to day, & his pulse much better, his face and hands are more Swelled than common in the distinct kind as his is. ——

What is most remarkable in this Patient is that the Symptoms continued five days before the Eruptions appeared, and then appeared on the Back and Thighs,

which

which is very uncommon, the face, Breast & Hands being the place they commonly make their first Appearance on, but the Constriction of these parts by the Cold they were exposed to prevented Nature from pursuing her common method. after the Eruptions begun to appear he continued his March for three days before he arrived here, all these circumstances being considered it must appear that he has been blessed with a very Good Constitution to Support them. ——

I remember an Instance very analogius to this. a Soldier marched four days with the Symptoms of the small Pox in very Cold frosty weather till he came to Berwick, where he was let Blood, the next day he was unable to walk or

ride

ride, and was therefore put into a Cart & brought to Edinr. which took up four days more during ace which time no Eruption appeared, till the end of the Eight day when he was sitting by the Fire in the Castle he was then brought to the Infirmary had the distinct kind, & recovered in due time. —

In this as well as the present Patients the Pustules were very different in size some being very small & oyrs pretty large—

The swelling of the Face in the distinct kind is seldom very considerable, & the Hands scarce swell at all. But what is more uncommon in this kind is the salivation, which Yesterday came upon this Patient to a considerable degree which undoubtly proceeds from the Cold he was exposed to, whereby Nature was prevented from throwing out all the

the Variolus Matter. He complains more of his Throat, and has more Pustules on his Face, Breast & Fauces than is common which shews that the Pustules that ought to have been thrown out to the surface of the Skin have been repelled to the Inner parts. The Soreness of the Throat proceeds from the Eruptions there which are always attended with Inflammation, Pain and difficully of Swallowing. —

From all these Symptoms I think it is plain that the Internal are more Crouded with Erruptions than the External parts, so that he may be in more danger than at first appears, tho' I think he is in a likely way however The Pus from the internal Pustules

is

is more easily resorbed than from the
Eternal by which an Ill purulent State
of the Blood & a putrid fever may be
Occasioned. The Pustules seemed to suppurate
very slowely, therefore I ordered a decoction
of the Bark, which hastens suppuration
very well, and the quicker this is obtained
the better, because there will be less danger
of Resorption. This Decoction should be
very strong and requires three or four
hours boiling; an ounce of the Bark
will afford a pound of the Decoction
and if water sufficient to bear the boiling
was not taken at first it may be
Occasionally added — I have ordered
him an Ounce of the Decoction every
four hours. This is here preferrable
to the Bark in substance being easier
swallowed when the Throat is sore

C

and vits better on the Stomach

22d.

This mans case appeared at first very unfavourable as he had been exposed to so many Hardships even after the Eruption but things seem to go pretty well with him at present, his greatest Com=plaints when admitted were an angina and difficully of swallowing, to remove which ol. Camph: was applied upon Cotton, after which he was better tho I believe the cheif thing that relieved him was the suppuration of the Pustules which is commonly sooner here than Externally, his Tongue was very full but now they are suppurated and broke, as he had no stool for some days, I have ordered him an Injection of warm water which has not the least Stimulus. Stimulating Glysters would by no means

be given

in because, because they might procure two
or three liquid Stools which might promote
the Resorption of the Pus, which by all
means we must trye to prevent.—

When the Pustules have come to the height &
the Disease is near turning, there is commonly
an increase of fever, which favours the
Resorption of the Matter by the Veins, and
by them it is carried to the Heart, and
thence sent to the Lungs, where it has
a great chance to stop in the small
Vessels and bring on a Peripneumonia
or general Cachaxy, which is more
easily prevented than Cured. Near the
height Blisters succed very well, by
which an exit is provided for a great
deal of Pus, and after the Blister has
done its Office we may Observe, that
not only these Pustules near the
Blister but even those at a considerable
distance do sink, and the matter dis-
charged

=charged by the Blister is really true Pus
If he should this Night have any difficulty
of breathing, grow feverish, or restless I shall
order it to be applied, otherwise shall omit
it till the Symptoms require it, or perhaps
altogether. —

2 A.M.

This being the Eight Day since the Eruption
the Pustules begin to harden and fall on
his Face. We may observe a great difference
in the falling of the Pustules on the face from
these on the Body. — on the face they grow
Hard and Black, and leave a Pit behind
them, this seems entirely owing to the Air
and gives a good hint how to prevent the
Marks of the small Pox on the face, by
keeping the Air from it, either by wearing a
Mask or using some Unguent, I have
known frequent Unctions with Sweet Cream
of great service in this intention —

as

as he has been pretty moderate since last Meeting I have omitted the Blister. —

It used formerly to be looked upon as very dangerous to give any Glysters in the small Pox, let the Patient be never so Costive this fear was least a Diarrhœa should follow — a Diarrhœa indeed is no good symptom in this Disease, because it may bring on a fever, and thereby Occasion a Resorption of Pus, but I have always found that they may be easily stopt by a little Laudanum or Diacod:. On the Contrary Costiveness will certainly bring on a fever, which may equally cause a Resorption, and therefore I think that both Ought to be avoided, & the Patients Body may be keept sufficiently open by injecting a Glyster of warm water every other day; this is so mild that there seems to be no danger of Causing a Diarrhœa, and at the same time will prevent a fever from Costiveness; our Patient had such a Glyster last night and rested very well

This

This is the Stage of the Disease when a Resorption and Poripneumonia is to be feared, that attended with a low weak Pulse is worse, than when the Pulse is high and Strong, the former shews that the Lungs are so loaded with Purulent Matter that they are scarce permable, while the latter shows that the Blood has yet a free passage thro' them: The former case will by no means bear blooding, as the latter will because by this means we take away part of the Blood that keeps up the Circulation

our Patient has not so much fever as to require any Evacuations, wherefore I have only prescribed a gentle Decocd: of Tam.ª Barley &ª Liquorish q.h. will keep his Belly Open & refresh him by its Acid Taste. I shall order him another Glyster to Night

30th:

He is now pretty well recovered of his Small Pox and seems only to want some Purgatives which are absolutely necessary in this Disease, for some of the Pus must infallibly be absorbed into the Blood which by this means is prevented by forming Obstructions, I shall order him two or three Doses of the Decod: of Tam: which I believe will be suffuent.

Jaundice

# Jaundice

March 22d

David Forsyth was pretty healthy / except sometimes a Cough / till his present Disease came upon him being a Carrier and frequently exposed to bad weather, tis likely he got Cold, for he was seized with pains thro' all his Bones, especially in the extremities, with great Draught, his skin at the same time very hot, after three days these pains went off and were succeeded by a fixt pain in the stomach and Region of the liver, soon after his Eyes nails Urine &c grew yellow, he continued thus for some time, when asking my advice I order'd a Ptisan of Tamarinds Connea and apozem Roots two or three Days of this in a good measure relieved him, and very probably he would have recovered entirely if he had had Patience to pursue it, but exposing himself again to the Cold, the Disease returned, the medicines were then repeated, & the Disease again gave way, but going out too soon, brought it

it on the third time. He is generally costive
Excrements white, the pain is increased after
eating he sweated none till within these six weeks
Objects appear to him in their Natural Colour
He had no bitter Taste in his mouth, this Disease
attached him first about six months ago

It very likely the pains he had at first were
Rheumatic, and that he was seized with
an acute Rheumatic fever but by
Mismanagement the Rheumatic Matter
has been repelled from the Surface of the
Body upon the Liver and stomach
such a Metastasis commonly creates
a troublesome Disease

When the Rheumatic Matter chanced
to fall upon the Brain, or Lungs it
commonly proves fatal, but it is not
so dangerous in the Liver because
this part is not so absolutely necessary

for

for Life, the same matter that caused Ob-
structions and pain in the Extremitys, will if
forced upon the Viscera, very probably obstruct
and Inflame them, so that it is very likely this
Patient has an Inflammation of the Liver,
which has brought a Jaundice on him,
this also shews that the swelling of the Liver
is near the Biliary Ducts. —

When I ordered him the Plisan the Disease
was resent, and I thought it would be
sufficient to carry of the Obstructions and it
seems it relieved him a good deal but by his
imprudent going out too soon seems to have
returned worse than before, and realy seems
by his Colour to be what has been called
the Black jaundice, which used to be
thought incurable —

This differs from the Yellow only because
the Bile has been longer in a Stagnating
State, whereby its Aqueous Particles have
been exhaled and its Oily parts more
united

whence it became darker and Stronger, and being mixed with the Blood tinges the surface of the Body of a Blackish Colour. —

I hardly think this Man has any great obstructions in Ducts themselves but that they are rather obstructed by Compression The Ducts you know lye in the great Surface of the Liver, if therefore the Edges of the fissure should be swelled so as to compress the Duct, it would have the same Effect as if it was rendered impervious by a Calculus or any such thing, but I shall be better satisfied as to this, when I examine the Region of the Liver, and see if there is any swelling - He has had nothing since he came here, but a Purging Ptisan this morning, which operates I intend to order him a Mass of Pills made of the Saponaceous Gums, Gallen & made up with Ox Bile if it can be had This is the greatest attenuent I know of

of, and will readily dissolve the most tenacious
humours, but in its Natural liquid State it
cannot be taken in a sufficient quantity
because of its Nauseous Taste; wherefore
it must be evaporated over a slow fire that its
Bulk may be diminished and we may have
the same strength in a less Bulk. If this
cannot be got I shall make use of Castile
Soap equal to all the Ingredients. —

Some Symptoms in the jaundice, as
Costiveness white Excrements &c proceed
from want of Bile in the Guts, for this
by its Stimulus excites the Intestines to
exonerate themselves, greatly increases
their Peristaltic motion, and gives a
Yellow Colour to the faces; when therefore
there is none or but a small quantity sent
into the Guts, Costiveness & whiteness of
Excrements follow. Animal Bile would
very probably relieve these Symptoms

and

and procure a due Laxity of the Belly

Other Symptoms proceed from the Bile regurgitating and being mixed with the Mass of Blood, hence the Yellow colour of the Eyes Skin Nails &c. The Consequence of which is that the Bile thus mixed with the Blood, by its attenuating quality will dissolve and break down the red Globules of the Blood and dispose it to transude and accumulate in the Cavitys of the Body and hence Dropsies &c.

The Pills should be taken pretty freely Viz. to half an ounce a day and purging Ptisans repeated Occasionally, if these should fail there is another remedy which may be more Efficacious, namely the Juices of Aperient Saponaceous Plants It appears from many Observations that an Animal a Stalled ox for instance that is confined during the winter &

kept

kept upon dry food, has commonly
concretions in the Liver, but when in the
Spring he has Green Grass & succulent
Herbs to feed upon a Diarrhœa for two
or three weeks comes on, and he is freed
from all his obstructions, all the Viscid
humours of the Body are dissolved, and
he acquires great Vigour and agility. of this
kind are the Nasturtium, Tumaria &c. These
if liberally used excite a gentle Diarrhœa
and purge the Body of Viscid humours

℞

He has the Gum Pills with Soap provided for
him and made up with the Elix. Proprietat
If the aloes can be of any service to keep his
Body Open, here he has them, and its
something remarkable in this Drug that
a small Quantity will purge as much
as a large: with these Pills he is to use
a Decoction of the Aperient Roots. —

J

176 I did not order this man an Emetic, which sometimes suddenly Cures the jaundice, — because I Celieve it proceeds from a Swelling or a Tumor in the Liver. I intend he shall continue the Pills and Decoction some time then probably repeate the Purging Ptisan and after that an Emetic making a Vigours push to bye if I can dislodge the Obstructing Cause ——

When once the Patient can be brought to eject Bilous faeces in any quantity the Disease is cured, for that shews that the passage for the Bile is open ——

30th ——

He has continued the use of the Attenuating Pills and purging Ptisan, is something easier tho' his Colour is not altered — I did not chuse to Vomite him till I had given him some attenuating resolvent Med and then proposed to make a trial ——

I

I have therefore ordered him an Emetic to Morrow
Emetics in this case must either do good or Harm
and therefore ought to be administred very cautiously
for if the Obstruction in the Duct should arise
from any cause not Capable of being moved
by the force of Emetics, it must undoubtly cause
a greater Regurgitation of the Bile into the
Blood, and Consequently cause an increase
of the Disease. But if by the Agitation of
the Parts in Vomiting the Obstruction
should be removed, and free vent for the
Bile into the Duodenum, we shall find
his Stools become billows and yellow
and then there will be the greatest prospect
of a cure —— on the Contrary if the Yellow=
=ness of his Skin should Increase and his
Excrements Continue white, it will show
that the Obstruction is firmly fixed and will
afford a bad Prognostic

Aprile 3d

He had the Emetic proposed, but passed no

no Bile by Stool after it, tho he has voided small Quantities after the Ptisan which shall be repeated Occasionally. —

6th

His jandice continues and I begin to think it proceeds from a more obstinate Cause than I at first imagined. he has had a second Emetic but never evacuated any Bile, and even with his Ptisans his Excrements are very little Coloured. —

The Yellowness of his Skin did not increase after the Emetics as it commonly does when the Gall Bladder is full and the obstructions not overcome. as his Disease first began with some degree of Inflammation of the Liver I cannot help suspecting that the Obstruction proceeds from some Tumour perhaps a Schirrus. Besides as the Bile of all the Liquors in the Body is most apt to generate Calculi when Stagnating long

long something of this may have happened for youll scarcly find one in Ten that has had a jaundice of any Continuance without Calculi in the Bladder &c tho very probably they were not there at the beginning, and when it proceeds from these Calculi or from schirrus it commonly proves an Obstinate Disease. —

I knew a Gentleman who for a long time laboured under an obstinate jaundice till his Skin became quite Black, he had taken all the Medcs that could be thought of without any Benefit at length upon my recommending his powder in the Cure of a jaundice he asked my advice whether he should take this or not. I did not then know the Composition of the powder, tho' I knew Opium to be a mane ingredient in it

I

I thought of the old saying melius est anceps quam nullam tentare remedium and advised them to use them. —

at first he had only part of a Dose but soon found himself able to bear a whole one. He took them in the morning and Drank sack whey while he sweated tho he took them only every other Day, yet he found so much relief from them that he was impatient till the day came he never enjoyed himself so well as when he was in a sweat for then he was chearfull and good Company he soon began to recover the Natural Colour of his Skin and in about three months was quite well. —

The powder at first did not make him in the least Sleepy, but as he grew better it operated more this way insomuch that towards the latter end of the course he could not sit awake till his

Bed

Bed Linnen was Shifted. He used Exercise all the time as much as possible and recovered Strength and Appetite very well — I can account for the Operation of this powder here, no other way than by relaxing all the Vessels & passages of the Body whereby a way was made for the obstruction to pass, or any Tumor in the way was dissolved by the Blood becoming so very thin. I am therefore resolved to make trial of it upon this Patient, and have ordered him a Dose to day. —

10th

Since the use of the Sudorific powders he has much less pain than he used to have, tho' he evacuates Bile very seldom, and then in very small quantities. His colour if any alteration be, is for the better, tho' 'tis scarce perceptable,

17th

17th

He still uses the powders, the yellowish-ness of his skin is a good deal abated, & the disease seems to be upon the decline, but I very much doubt a thorough cure, his pain continues easier, tho' he still complains of it at times under the Cartilago Ensiformis, and seems to be near the biliary Duct, this pain remaining and his feces still continuing white makes me doubtful of a compleat cure; because they show that the obstinate obstruction remains, either a Schirrus, Calculus, or thick mucus, the bile that is at present in the blood may be carried out, but I fear a return. —

I had once a Lady under my Care, who had regularly a return of the Jaundice once in six weeks; I could always clear the blood of the Bile that was then in it, but

but could never overcome the obstruction 183.
that occasioned it. It always came on her
with violent vomiting.

May 3d

He has been using the powders constantly,
but I fear to little purpose, as I take the
cause to be permanent, however he mends
tho' very slowly; I am afraid of a dropsie,
because as I told you before, the Bile thins
the blood very fast. yesterday I ordered him
an Hydragogue purge, by way of prevention,
and shall leave him in the house to the
care of the Physicians, that we may see
what Effects the powders will have.

Hysteric Symptoms

## Hysteric Symptoms & obstruction of the Menses. ——

March 23d

Margaret Bruce never had the menses, tho' aged nineteen years, but twice, and these at four or five months distance, nor did they then appear at the proper age, but a good while after it was past. She has been troubled with Hysteric fits &c. for a considerable time, and was in the Infirmary a while; when she was in some measure relieved and dismissed about four months ago, but her Symptoms have returned more violent, and her fits degenerated into these that are truely Epileptic. ——

Nature has appointed a flux of Blood from the uterine vessels in women at the age of Puberty; the blood flows to these vessels regularly by the course of nature

at

at certain proper periods, the vessels swell and grow turgid before the menstrual Eruption, hence the pain in the uterus or Back, as 'tis commonly called which always happens more or less at each period; as soon as the Evacuation happens the person is relieved of these pains till the next period when the same thing happens again. But if the vessels should naturally be, or by acci-dent become too strong and strait to ad-mit of such an Eruption, the superfluous blood sent to these parts must be distributed to the neighbouring vessels, whence they must be distended, the nerves of the viscera will be found swelled & stretched, which may bring others on to act by consent; the blood in the sinious or Varicose vessels of the uterus will stagnate, and acquire a Lentor, viscidity, and acrimony, which will taint the whole

mass

masse, as we see in a Chlorosis. From this disposition of the blood the abdominal viscera suffer first, then the Stomach, whose Orifices being irritated and contracted, the food is retained too long, and is deprived of its air, which rarifying in the Stomach causes Inflations and pein, the Stomach is pushed up against the diaphragm, the Chest is diminished, and difficulty of breathing follows; Then if the upper orifice of the Stomach is opened, the air rushes up with violence into the Oesophagus, but if the Glottis should be constricted, as frequently happens in such affections of the Stomach, the air being here stopt must swell and enlarge the Oesophagus, this will conse-quently press upon the membranous parts of the Trachea, hence the Trachea is straitned, and difficulty of breathing, and some degree of Suffocation is occasioned, called Globus Hystericus,

Hysterious, this continues till the glottis is
relaxed, and a passage made for the air thro'
the mouth.

In women subject to Hysteric symptoms,
the nervous System is easily affected, conse-
-quently all the muscles must also be
affected, and among these the heal & muscular
Coats of the arteries, hence the great variety
of the pulse in such women. If these symp-
-toms have been occasioned by an obstruction
of the menses, as soon as they flow the other
commonly cease. ——

It often happens that when a person
has long laboured under a menstrual ob-
-struction, they become entirely emaciated;
the best Emmenagogues in this case are
these that fill the Empty vessels, and promote
the generation of good blood, as milks, broths
&c. giving at the same time such medicines
as keep up a proper vigorous Circulation.
All Evacuations of whatever kind must
here

 here be avoided, as also those medicines that relax; But the present case seems quite different, she is strong and Plethoric, and frequently bleeds at the nose, and therefore I take her disease to be rather in the solids than fluids, owing to the too great rigidity of the vessels of the uterus.

As she seems to be full of blood, it must be the most rational method to make use of those remedies that weaken and relax the solids, of the whole body, and especially those of the Epigastric Region; sitting every day over warm water, so that its steams may ascend, would very much conduce to answer this intention, there is nothing that relaxes and takes off the rigidity of the vessels more than warm water, and this method would keep the parts near the womb in a constant Bath, and also by taking away the resistance of the vessels there,

it

it would necessarily cause a greater flow of blood to the parts.

It has been thought, and I believe very justly, that letting blood in the lower Extremities would procure a considerable derivation of the blood to the lower parts, but I believe if we could come nearer the obstructed part we should be more likely to succeed, therefore I think an attempt should be made upon the Hæmorrhoidal veins, rubbing with coarse rough clothes; and if we cannot procure an Hæmorrhage by this means, fix some Leeches on each side of the Anus, and take away as much blood as we can. From experience I know that four or five ounces of blood taken away from these veins will give more relief in the head and nerves, than a pound from the arm. Hippocrates observed that a flux of blood from these veins often cured this and many

other

190. other disorders; it cannot therefore be irrational to attempt an artificial discharge by friction and Leeches. I have ordered her an Emetic and some of the Tinct: Sacr: to cleanse the Primæ viæ, and shall pursue the proposed method of friction & Leeches, after which make use of the common Emmenagogues to quicken the Circulation.

30th

She is now in great distress with wind in her Stomach, and a Train of other Hysteric Symptoms; as she had been a Patient here before, and had taken all the Strong nervous medicines that could be thought of, tho' to little purpose, I thought it needless to try them again. Leeches could not be got in time, wherefore I ordered her to be let blood at the ankle, which I was the more inclined to do, because of her frequent bleeding at the nose, after this Leeches were applied as I proposed,

and

and She lost a considerable quantity of blood this way, but with so little success, that the Haemorrhage at the nose returned yesterday. This I look upon as a very bad Symptom, and I think it shews there is an obstinate obstruction in the Brain, for the internal Carotid being obstructed so that it cannot receive its due proportion of blood, a greater quantity must be pushed into the external, which must distend its branches. The Nasal arteries by reason of their superficial position are capable of little resistance, and therefore must burst, and let out the blood. After these Evacuations, I shall try the Strong nervous medc and have ordered her a bolus of Asp. fœtid. Castor and Camphor, and an Electuary of Pulv. Rad. valer. Sylv. Serpent. virg. &c. The valerian is generally reckoned a Specific in Epilepsies; whether it deserves this name or not is not very

material)

material, but it answers rather better than any of our plants, and is also an Emmenagogue. If we could get her nerves to flow regularly, I doubt not but her fits and other Symptoms would leave her, it therefore seems necessary that we bend our whole force against this obstruction, but here I must take notice that we have a very strong prognostic against us, she has been so accustomed to taking nervous medr. that they have become familiar to her, and I have often observed that when once these medr. have been vigour-ously pushed without Succes, they seldom succeed afterwards, for they grow familiar to the constitution, unless given in much larger Dozes.

April 2d

She has been taking nervous medr. to little purpose, and has had frequent returns of Epileptic fits. I therefore propose trying

a

a different method with her.

Her Fits I take to be entirely Symptomatic, and dont think there is originally any dis-order in the Brain, but that it is affected only by consent. Her Stomach has been a long time swelled and disordered, therefore the office of digestion must have been in-terrupted, bad Chyle must have been prepared, and the whole mass of Blood affected with it, so long therefore as the blood continues bad, vicid, and has a Lenton in it, so long must her obstruction consequently her Epilepsy remain. Women, whose blood is good and in a proper state of Fluidity, whose digestion is good and Chyle well Elaborated and prepared, before it goes into the blood, are never troubled with ob-structions, from the fault of their fluids, but Suppose the blood good, yet if it has not a Sufficient Impetus in Circulation, to break through the uterine vessels, there can be no menses.

To

To correct the first, we must begin with the Stomach, I shall therefore order her Stomachic Bitters, gentle Emetics and purgatives, in order to strengthen her Stomach promote a good digestion and Secretion of good Chyle, that so the whole mass may be cor-rected, and in order to give an Impetus to the Blood, gentle Stimulating medicines.—

If I judge right, She hes some topical faults of the vessels of the womb, they are too rigid and tight to let the menses pass, and her being so long without these discharges hes contributed to the confirming the narrowness and firmness of the vessels, here then topical applications are indicated to relax these vessels, and determine the Im-petus of the blood to this part, and nothing can answer this intention better than Sitting an hour or two over warm water,

so

so as to receive the Steams of it against the parts.

With these directions and medicines I shall dismiss her, for it will probably require a longer time to effect the cure, than she could conveniently be kept here, Besides, this is a very improper place for such patients. Good air and proper Exercise contribute very much to answer these intentions, neither of which can conveniently be had here. ——

If we could get her menses to flow, I doubt not but her Fits would leave her, but like then can only be palliated by keeping the primae viae clean and open by Emetics and purgatives, which may abate the Paroxysms, or obtain a longer Interval between them.

10th

You may remember I dismissed her with some

196. some medicines and directions some time
ago; She has been here to day, but still
seems to be nothing better, I therefore
ordered her a Course of the Pill. Ephriad.
Chalyb. cum. mercur. to try what effects
they may have: If she should find no
benefit from them I shall try Dovers
powder which I expect may sweat
her, and allay these Spasms & Irritations
She is subject to. —

N. B: She never returned to give
an account of the Issues. ——

How Fever

# Low Fever — March 22d

Margaret Cummin was lately brought into this House ill of a low fever, her pulse was very low and weak, for which reason I ordered her to have a Bolus of Castor &c. which threw her into a gentle sweat, and last night she had a Glyster to empty her bowels. Her fever seemed to begin with Rheumatic pains which still continue tho' in a less degree; I imagined that sweating would ease her pains, and as her pulse was very low, I thought the Bolus would excite and stimulate the Heart to more frequent Contractions, and stronger Efforts. It procured the sweat and in a good measure relieved her of her pains — I might perhaps in

another

1798. another case have ordered her blooding, but the lowness of her pulse and her nervous complaints contraindicated this Evacuation. Her urine is pale, tho' not of that kind that happens in nervous fevers, and I believe it will have a mucous Sediment. ——

These fevers are much better cured by a long gentle sweat than by one that is sudden and violent; In the latter case they are very apt to relapse, and when a person is in a high copious sweat, there is great danger, least by the admission of the air the sweat should be stopt, in which case the blood being suddenly deprived of its thinner parts, would be more apt to form obstructions not easily resolved, and the disease by this means become worse

30 th

The

She is now pretty well recovered, of her fever, her pulse which was very low is now raised to a natural state, and her urine has a good sediment so that after a purgative or two she may be dismissed

## Hemiplegia & Amaurosis

March 27th

John Donaldson aged fourty years, was seized about twenty years ago after violent exercise with a Hemiplegia of the right side, which some time after went off, but for several years after was subject to frequent Haemorrhages from the nose, always from the left nostril, which generally

were

were so great as to amount to eight or ten ounces, he also frequently voided blood by the anus, in small quantity, he was more subject to these Haemorr-hages in summer or when he was warm than in winter or when he was cool. He continued thus in a pretty good state of health till about two years ago, when he was attached with a shortness and difficulty of breathing, Cough and spit-ting of blood: The blooding at the nose and voiding blood by the anus in the mean time ceased. These symptoms continued till about six months ago when he happened to get the Itch, and after trying other remedies in vain, he was ordered the mercurial belt, which he wore eight or ten days: In this time he

was

was attacked with another fit of the palsie of the same side, and lost the use of his Tongue, the spitting of blood ceased and the amaurosis came on, with pains in the head, he was blistered, and used several remedies now as he had done before, which recovered the use of his Tongue. He has now an amaurosis or dimness, shortness of breath, Cough, pain in the right side, and cannot rest on the left, his belly is regular, and appetite good, he sweats little, especially since the bleeding at the nose ceased. He had some time ago an inflammation and Suppuration in the paralytic arm, which relieved him a good deal, but the ulcer is now near quite well. —

This is a complicated case, the Brain and Lungs are both diseased & require very different treatments, but as the disorder

disorder of the Lungs does not seem very pressing at present, shall attempt that of the Brain first. ——

I very much suspect some Topical disorder of the Brain or its blood vessels, or a Collection of some kind of matter, or some Excrescence, and this I take to be in the left anterior ventricle, by which the right side becomes affected. For I am a good deal inclined to believe Mr Petits Doctrine of Decussation of the nerves, so that the nerves serving the right side rise from the left side of the Brain * and I am inclined to embrace this opinion from the experience of a great many Surgeons as well as Physicians, who have found Tumours and Collections of matter in the side of the head opposite to the side that outwardly appeared to be affected. It is true these Decussations are not

* Here he differs from Mr monro who does not seem to allow the Doctrine of Decussations &c ——

not to be shewen in dissections, nor can it be expected, unless in very old Subjects where the Brain is more firm than in young ones, and these do people are seldom made use of for Dissections. ——

As he recovered of his palsie, he was frequently subject to heaviness and pain of the head, which was always succeeded and relieved by bleeding at the nose, he was free of all other complaints as long as his Heemorhage continued, but as soon as it ceased, was taken with a cough and spitting of blood; this was indeed much more dangerous than the bleeding at the nose, and therefore the Transition here from the Head to the Lungs was bad. He does not seem naturally to be plethoric but when a person is used to any Evacuation for a long time it becomes habitual, and nature demands the continuance of it,

or

or of something equivalent to it, and if it should stop for any time, the weakest vessels in the body certainly suffer for it, because the blood will always flow with the greatest impetuosity where it has least resistance; thus we often see a bleeding at the nose from an obstruction of the menses in women and thus in the present case, upon ceasing of the nasal Haemorrhage, the vessels of the Lungs have suffered, as long as the above Haemorrhage and voiding of blood by the anus continued, he was otherwise in good health, without any return of the palsie, but as these ceased, an amaurosis came on from the same cause i.e. from a compression of the optic nerves or from some affection of the Retina, for there does not appear the least disorder in the external eye, and the Pupill dilates & contracts itself very well. ——

I

I donte think that he has any Suppuration in the Lungs, but there is a very great Infarction and impaction of humours there I imagine his difficulty of breathing proceeds from a rupture in the pulmonary vessels, whereby blood being shed into the Cellular Substance of the Lungs compresses and Shadens the bronchial air vessels, by which a free passage is denied the air in Inspiration so that he cannot fully distend the Lungs.

A Suppuration may indeed follow this shedding of the blood into the Cellular substance, if it should stagnate there a sufficient time. He cannot rest on the left side, which shews, that the disorder is in the right Lobe of the Lungs, when he lies on the right side the left Lobe is free for Inspiration, but when he lies on that side the Lobe is compressed, and the right Lobe ought now to perform the office of

Respiration

206. Respiration chiefly, but being disordered the air cannot find a passage thro' it, so that the breathing must be impeded. I take the blood voided by stool to have come from the internal Haemorrhoidal veins, tho' he says he never had any thing like the Piles. —

The Cure of the Itch by the mercurial Belt is certain, tho something dangerous, for the heat of the body will cause a great part of the mercury to be absorbed, & will bring on a salivation if great caution is not taken. He has not a compleat Palsie at present but only a weakness of the right arm, and leg, and a dimness or darkness of sight. —

I think that moderate Evacuations by bleeding, purging &c., have the greatest chance to relieve him. Indeed in palsies one would not chuse to lessen the nourishment, but

but I dont take his disorder to be in the
fluids, but some topical disease in the
solids of the Brain, for had it been any thing
else, it must I think have undergone some
attraction before now, which it seems not
to have done, here then Evacuations contrary
to the common method may be of Service,
I shall try them, and if he finds any relief we
know that my Diagnostic was right
for if there is any thing in the blood that
compresses the Brain, upon lessening the
quantity of fluids, they must take up
less room, and the Compression will be less
and consequently he will be relieved for
a time, he seems to be strong enough to
bear blooding, and some purging Ptisans
of Senna, Tamarinds &c

30. the
He has been blooded and hes taken two
Doses of the Ptisan, his amaurosis, pain;
and

 and weakness of the arm still continue, tho' he feels better with the arm.

April 10th

He is rather better of his Hemiplegia, especially of his arm, and his Head is easier. This day I had him Electrified which had this good Effect, that it caused a greater heat and moisture in the affected side than usual.

19th

Three days ago he was seized with a fever, which as it was not high, I made no attempt to cure, hoping that by the brisk circulation that would ensue some advantage might be gained. The fever was attended with Headach, nausea & vomiting, however, to prevent any cold Symptoms that might arise, and to keep the fever within bounds, I ordered bleeding in a moderate quantity, & as from a glutinous ropy matter he vomited up. I suspected the Stomach was

disordered

disordered, I ordered an Emetic, after this a cough and pain of the side came on, he constantly rose from his bed, & had never had the least moisture upon him, I yesterday ordered him to bed, and gave him the Julep Diaphor. & last night he sweated pretty well, his fever is much better to day, & his pulse is good.—

This fever is of the pleuritic kind, how far it may help his palsy I know not, but that will be seen in a few days. As his pain is still troublesome, tho' the fever is abated, I have ordered a Blister to the part.—

30th

His fever & pain of the side have left him, but his other complaints still continue tho' not so violent; it is indeed a perplexed case, and I scarcely know what to do with him, but he can never expect to get well, and as the disease is palliated by Evacuations, he may use these at times with gentle Exercise which is the best method I can advise.—

White

# White Swelling in the Knee

March 30th

George Johnston a Lad with a white swelling in his Knee, which began about Six months ago, as he drove a Cart & lived four miles from Town he was obliged to walk that distance twice a day; when the swelling first began, his knee used to be very stiff and uneasie when he began to walk, but after a while it grew supple, & less painful, but now the case is altered, the more he uses his knee the more painful it becomes.

I saw him two or three days ago but had not time then throughly to examine the part, I then fancied that the disorder lay entirely without the Ligament of the joint, and I entertained good hopes of a Cure, but upon a nicer Examination to day I am afraid the disorder extends farther,

and

and that there is matter within the Ligament
and that the Ligament itself is affected. —

The situation of this disease makes a great
odds with regard to the Cure, when it lies en-
-tirely without the Ligaments, it commonly
gives way to discutients & Blisters applied
to the part, but when it has its seat within
the Capsular Ligament of the joint, it com-
-monly baffles the whole materia medica.

All the Joints of the Body are continually
moistned with a Liquor shed into them to
prevent their attrition in motion; this Liquor
has a proportion of oil from the medulla
which makes a very fit Liniment for
Lubricating the Joints. If this humour should
stagnate a sufficient time in the Joints it
would grow acrid and sharp, & would
corrode the Joint, wherefore absorbent vessels
are placed there which continually take
up the moisture, and carry it out of the

Joint

Joint, so that it is always fresh, and never suffered to stagnate long, but when this does not happen whether thro' the faults of the Solids or Fluids, there is immediately an accumulation of the Liquid which erodes the head of the Tibia and Os Femoris &c.—

What happened to this lad viz. it being supple upon walking &c. is a common Symptom, for upon the constant motion of the Joint the Stagnating Liquor was attenuated and its absorption by the veins promoted, and consequently a Palliation of the Symptoms ensued, but after the vessels by the continuance of the disease had entirely lost their Tone, the motion of the Joint could no longer facilitate an absorption of the matter, and consequently increased the pain.—

If there was any possibility of making an Incision & evacuating the peccant matter

matter, it would greatly facilitate the cure, 213.
but then wounds among these Tendons and
Ligaments are always attended with such
violent Symptoms, that no rational man
would pretend to the practice. It only then
remains to endeavour a cure by the ab-
-sorption of the matter, which cant be done
by internal medys for the Liquors these ought
to act upon are extra Leges circulationes,
and no remedies can get at them without
carrying a great quantity of the same
Liquor with them: External remedies can
have little effect tho' such a thickness of
Tendons and Ligaments, & there are no vessels
that go from the surface to the part directly.
I have ordered a fomentation of Fol. Rut:
and Rhed. Brion. alb. to be used twice a day,
and a poultice of the residuum of the Fomenta-
-tion to be constantly kept on the part with
a proper quantity of Ol. Camph. ——

april 2.

April 2d

He is now much easier, and the swelling of his Knee is considerably abated, but there is yet no making an accurate Judgement in his case till the External swelling be discussed. —

10th

He is considerably better, and am afraid as much as we can make him, the external swelling is pretty well discussed, which allows him a free motion in walking. I have a great mind to try Electricity with the part affected, and see whether the Electrical aura which pervades every thing will have any Effect in attenuating the viscid matter, of which this Tumour is composed thereby promoting its Resolution and discussion. —

They tell us from Italy that Tumours of the Joints have been entirely discussed by it, tho I cant say that I expect a great deal from it, yet I think it worth making the Trial.

Here

Here I must observe to you, that the most Efficacious alteratives are Emetics & Cathartics given in such doses as they may not have their common effects of vomiting & purging; viz. Benedict. Tart. Emet. Ipecacuan &c. The Head Virtion. all. which I ordered in his Potus and Catapl. I take to be a very powerful discutient, and acts as an alterative. —

19th.

He still uses his fomentation & Poultice, he has been several times Electrified, which causes a great heat in the part, and sweating what other Effects it will have I really cannot say, but I believe I shall be able to do no more for him. —

N. B. He was afterwards discharged, the External swelling being discussed, so that he could walk without pain. —

Hants

# Want of menses, Scrofulous Tumours &c.

April 3d

Isabel Hunter aged 24 yeare, & never had a menstrual discharge, about the age of 13, Scrofulous Tumours appeared on her neck & fauces, which suppurated & run considerably for some time, but are now near healed up, the other Glands are yet swollen and disordered. She was formerly a Patient in this House & used the whole Tribe of Emmenagogues without effect; She was then advised to make trial of mineral waters, which she did without success.

The Scrofula appeared just before the time that girls begin to menstruate, since which time She has constantly been troubled with swelling and Inflation of the Stomach, Headache, pain in the belly

and

and Back &c. I take her Case to be a
tho' not desperate, she cant so properly be said
to have an obstruction as a want of the nervous,
which must proceed from a want of the
Solids or fluids, or of both. —

Scrofula was not accurately described by the
antients, who by Struma understood hard smooth
Swellings about the fauces & neck. The Arabians
were the first who described the Scrofula,
and indeed the name is arabic, and I have
been told Gentlemen from that Country
that the word should be spelled Scrofula. It
affects the Salivary and Lymphatic Glands
chiefly, tho' I never found one who died of
this disorder but had the pancreatic and
mesraic Glands affected. —

Those that are most subject to Scrofulous
Tumours are such as abound with a Spontaneous
glutinous Humour, where there is a great
Laxness & weakness of the vessels & a Lentor
of

of the blood, which is more apt to stagnate and form obstructions near the glands, because the vessels there are more intricated and difficult to pass, for this reason we seldom find only one of those Tumours at a time, but more, because the disease proceeds from a general indisposition of solids and fluids. They commonly shew themselves about the neck and face first, afterwards the Patient finds pains and uneasiness in the Belly which proceed from a swelling of the Pancreatic and mesenteric glands. The face appears full and inflated, and of a very florid colour, which is occasioned by swollen glands obstructing the neighbouring vessels, and consequently a greater quantity of blood must be sent to the superficial vessels under the skin. These Tumours are hard, smooth, and without pain or discoloration of the skin at first, afterwards they begin to grow red with an obtuse pain

and

and then lived, after this an imperfect Suppuration ensues. They seem to be Tumours of a middle State between the Phlegmon and Schirrus. a Phlegmon is properly an acute Tumour with Inflammation, and soon finishes its Stage. a Schirrus is an indolent Tumour that never comes to Suppuration. Strumous Tumours do suppurate, tho' very slowly, & discharges an ill pus, some parts being thin, others hard and thick), and may properly be called curdly. The reason why they are two or three months without Suppurating is, because in such persons the Circulation is too slow, and the humours very viscid & tough, & there is not heat enough to hasten the maturation. —

When the disease affects the membrana adiposa it take the curdly stuff to be pieces of fat from the said membrane, the Cells inclosing the fat are inflamed, suppurate & burst, letting the inclosed fat fall out. —

These

These Tumours are very hard to cure by Surgery alone, as they do not arise from any Topical faults, but from the general fault of the solids and fluids, and therefore is universal, so universal remedies or such as tend to bring the blood into a better State are best, nay the only ones that can be depended on. mineral waters are here very good, they deterge and keep open the Primæ viæ, strengthen and assist the Stomach & Guts in the office of digestion, open all the obstructions of the viscera, promote the generating of good Chyle, hence the good blood &c. Evacuations do not succeed because they weaken the Patient too much, and we may observe, that those who have attempted the Cure of these Tumours by frequent purging have succeeded very ill, for whatever weakens the solids must make the blood more lazy, and consequently increase the disease. These remedies that

open

open and cleanse the primæ viæ should first
be used, and then those that attenuate & resolve
viscid Humours; among these antimony
seems to be the best. The Sulph. aurat. antim.
is a very good preparation in this Case, but
that which I have found the most efficacious
and easy administered is the vin. Benedict
for this is a very subtle thing, for the wine
takes up only the fine penetrating parts
of the antimony, but then it must be given
only in small doses as an alterative. To
Children I have at first given gt.Vv or 8,
increasing the Dose to 10, 15, or 20, or till
it began to nauseate, and then I stop't. This
medicine is good even in acute cases where
there is a Lentor, and viscidity in the blood
especially of the cold Phlegmatic kind. I have
put this Patient upon the use of the vin.
Benedict. which will answer both Intentions
of Cure; and that we may make a fair
trial

 trial, I have ordered her nothing else.

April 10th

She is now upon the Course of vin. Benedict. and takes nothing else except when costive, a small dose of Pills to open her belly.

May 1st

She has now another Hæmorrhage to supply the place of the natural one, viz. from the Lungs. I have tried to relax the uterine vessels by the Semicubium &c. but to no good effect, the Lungs it seems are weake and have yeilded to the force of the blood. This is an ill Symptom and may occasion very dismal Consequences, for the blood shedding into the Cellular substance of the Lungs may there stagnate & occasion a fatal Phthisis. Bleeding seems here to be the best remedy, & this should chuse in the ankle, but as she is swolen it cannot therefore I shall try Leeches at the Hæmorrhoidal veins, tho' this Evacuation is rather too slow,

if

if this should not answer I shall order the Lancet to be used.

3d

Leeches could not be had, therefore she was let blood with a Lancet, upon which her Haemoptoe ceased, but a Haemorrhage from the nose followed, hence 'tis plain that the want of her menses does not proceed from the want of blood, but from too great a rigidity of the uterine Vessels. I have all along endeavoured to relax these vessels by the Semicubium but to no effect, they have still greater Strength than the Pulmonary & Nasal Vessels. ——

As she was Scrofulous, I prescribed vin. Benedict These Swellings have rather decreased, tho' 'tis common for them to increase in the Spring, her other Symptoms have indeed rather increased, which in some measure may be owing to the vin. Benedict which increases and invigorates the Circulation, tho' these

Haemorrhages

Haemorrhages might very possibly have happened although the vin. had not been given. ——

I think it would be for her advantage to dismiss her, that she may have proper exercise and work in the Country, which will conduce more to her recovery than any remedies that can be administered, and it has been observed that we succeed as badly in the Infirmary in removing Chloroses, as in any disorder, very probably from the sedentary lazy life they have here ——

Convulsive

# Convulsive motions in the Hands, Feet &c.

April 5th

Robert Brown aged 50 years, has been troubled with a scurvy ever since his having the Smale pox, which was when about twelve years old. This scurvy attended him only in the Spring, and the Eruptions went off as the warm weather came on; Last Spring instead of this Scorbutic Eruption he had a great heat, & some time after he had cold fits with yawning, nausea, drought, Headach &c but no Sweats; These Symptoms at length terminated in a Convulsive motion chiefly of the hands, but sometimes of the feet; He is sensible when the fits are coming on him, by chillness, drought &c. He never had any purgatives after the Smale pox and his Scorbutic Eruptions were chiefly upon his Legs, arms and Joints. —

He take this disease upon its first attack

to

to have been an irregular ague, and sure
it might have been easily cured by bringing
the disease to regular periods, which seemed
to be partly an ague and partly scorbutic
each paroxysm of an ague, you know, ends
with profuse sweating, by which the morbid
matter is critically discharged, but no such
thing happened to him, he never sweated any
and I think this is a plain instance how
much the Retention of peccant humours
in the body may disorder the whole system
If this matter falls upon the viscera, it
produces obstructions, if upon the Brain,
Epilepsies, Palsies &c. This indeed is not
an Epilepsy, because his senses remain
entire, but had the Brain been so com-
-pressed as to take away his senses, it would
be truely an Epileptic. —

I knew a man who laboured under Rheu-
-matic pains with such heat in his feet
that

that he could not lay them under the bed-
clothes, and was often obliged to get up and
cool himself, he tried a great many remedies
as sudorifics, attenuents &c. in vain, at
length he complained of an itching in his
hands; I immediately took the hint, and
ordered him Sulphur in great quantities,
by which a prodigious Eruption was thrown
out, and he was very much relieved of all
his Complaints; and in all Chronic cases
where there is any suspicion that the disease
proceeds from the Detention of some matter
that ought to have been expelled; if we
can get it to the Skin it is always best,
because it is best apt to do mischief in
that part.

There is one singular Circumstance in
this mans case viz: his hands and feet
often sweat, tho the rest of his body remains
dry and cold, which shews that his perspiration

is

is very much obstructed, otherwise he would undoubtedly sweat in other parts as well as the palms of his Hands & soles of his feet. —

If we could get a regular ague upon this Patient I doubt not but it will cure him, for this attenuates all viscid Humours to a very great degree, and expells them out at the end of every fit by a critical sweat, and urine. agues in this Country generally happen in the Spring, and to such as live in low moist places, which was this meme case. —

I knew an instance of one cured by the Bark and returned again, the Bark was again given, the consequence was, the ague being suffocated by imprudent use of the Bark, and prevented from expelling the peccant matter from the body it seized the nerves, and brought on convulsive motions

thro

tho' not to so great a degree as in this man.

The best method of treating these irregular agues, is by repeated Emetics every two or three days for five or six times, and if these do not keep the belly open, Tinct. Sacr. not sufficient to purge much. This method can scarce fail to make the Fit regular, and then 'tis best to let them continue till they have discharged the morbid matter. —

I ordered him to wear a Flannel shirt which will encourage perspiration much more than Linen. Since he came here he has tried all the remedies that could be thought of which at first seemed to relieve him but soon lost their effect. Sometime ago I put him upon using Sulphur which relieved him at first, but then like the other remedies failed. Not long ago I ordered him to try the cold bath, but it seems to

have

have this disadvantage that it chills him so much that he can scarce get warm after it, therefore I ordered to put on his Clothes as soon as he came out of the Bath, and walk or run in the Garden, & try if he can make himself sweat. If by this means we could raise a plentiful sweat upon him, it would be the nearest a regular ague of any thing I know; He should also have Emeties, which give a great shock and agitation to the human system in their operation, and raise a temperaneous fever, which may help to attenuate viscid Humours, and very often a considerable sweat follows their operation. —

He has had two Emeties, and is considerably better, tho' this evening his fits have returned. He uses Exercise after the Bath, this with a Sudorific when he goes to Bed throws him into a sweat that seems to be of considerable service to him. —

19th

He had no fits these two days past, I ordered friction along the spine with ol. Succin. which he says heets him, and puts him in a sweat, he has also some Eruptions appearing since the use of this. ——

May 2d

His fits are not so frequent or so severe as they were, tho' I believe I shall scarce be able to make a cure of him, for all the remedies I try at first relieve him, but after a while seem to have no effect. ——

Pleurisie

# Pleurisie

aprile 10th

Joseph Thomson a Soldier was very subject to agues formerly; but upon going with the Regiments to Gibraltar some years ago, the change of air freed him from that disorder, however for some time past he has had a constant cough, and used to throw up a quantity of thick matter every morning, but otherwise was in good health. Three days ago as he was at work he was taken ill with a pain in the head, back, and sides, which obliged him to leave his work; he was chilly tho' he did not shake with cold, but upon going to bed he became hot and feverish with a pungent pain under the right mamma, most severe upon inspiration, his Cough grew worse, upon which he was blooded & yesterday had an Emetic. His pulse is not very quick, tho'

tho' pretty full & high, he has not so much fever as is common in Pleurisy, his Tongue is clean, and Belly easy, his Cough and pain are what give him the greatest uneasiness. — I don't take his disorder to be a genuine acute pleurisy, tho' I believe the disease is in the pleura itself, for he says the pain is quite internal, and cannot be in the Intercostal muscles. I have ordered him to be blooded this evening, which will diminish the vis vitæ and the Impetus of the blood upon the obstructed vessels, and give them an opportunity to get rid of the obstructing matter, this will also give room for the remaining blood to extend itself in order to break its Phlogistic viscidity, which will help his respiration. I also ordered an Injection of warm water to cool his Intestines and bring away any faeces that may be lodged; this will help also to attenuate and dilute the blood.

23d. In pleuritic disorders the blood has always an inflamatory viscidity or Tenacity, wherefore I ordered him Syp.
minder. with Syr. Scillit. to break the viscidity and promote expectoration, for the tougher and more viscid the blood is, the tougher will be the matter to be Expectorated, & the greater Efforts will it require to bring it away. whatever then can promote the attenuation of this matter must be good; The Cough is commonly a troublesome Symptom in pleurisies, and ought particularly to be regarded. —

13th.

On Tuesday last you may remember ordered him to be blooded to a considerable degree, he was indeed blooded, but thro' the Ignorance or Carelessness of the operator, only a trifling quantity. On wednesday he was worse, and had a Peripneumonia upon his pleurisie, so that his disease

now

now is properly a pleuroperipneumonia.

A Peripneumony often comes on a Pleurisy, because in this last the acute pain attending Inspiration hinders the patient from taking into the lungs a quantity of air sufficient to keep up the circulation of the blood thro' them, by the want of which the blood already of a Phlogistic disposition stagnates in the Lungs, and forms a new Inflammation. This disease is commonly attended with spitting of blood as it is in our Patient. —

I ordered him an expectorating mixture of Sp. minder. ℥ij aqu. Font. ℥iij Syr. Scill. ℥ß. of which he is to take a spoonful every third hour, his pulse was full and strong which was a good Symptom, for in the peripneumony the pulse is apt to be low, weak and quick, because the whole mass of blood being obliged to pass thro the Lungs

a

236. at each Circulation, when these are Inflamed and obstructed it cannot find a free admission, consequently it must be heaped up in the right ventricle of the Heart & vena Cava, whence great anxiety, and the left ventricle will not have a sufficient Supply to distend the arterys, whence the Lowness & weakness of the pulse, the right ventricle being overcharged with blood will be obliged to quicken its contractions, in order to discharge that quantity of blood by many strokes which it cannot do at one, hence the pulse will be quick. As his pulse was good I ordered him to be let blood again, which was done, to a considerable quantity. He had an ill cough which may be one cause of his present Peripneumony, and is an ill Circumstance, because it shews that some part of his Lungs is impermeable I ordered his drink

drink to be barley water with honey & vinegar which is an excellent Expectorant.

On Tuesday he had a Diarrhoea which was not critical, as it gave no relief to his Symptoms. wherefore I thought best to stop it, and chose to do it gradually, therefore I made use of no astringents, which might have impeded his expectoration. you may think that as the disease sometimes goes off by a Diarrhoea I ought to have let it continue a little & see its Effects; had it been but of the least Service to him, I should have done this, but as it was of none, & as I apprehended that it rose principally from the Honey & Squills in his medicines, I thought best to stop it, wherefore I omitted the Honey and ordered the Diacod. instead of the Scillet. As his blood was very sizy at the last blooding, and as his pulse was sufficient to bear another, I ordered him to be bled again yesterday

yesterday, since which he is a good deal better, has less pain and breathes easier. —

One great reason why I chose to check his diarrhoea was, because I was afraid it would stop his Expectoration, for it is a maxim in the practice of Physic, that if you should promote one Excretion you must check all the rest. If I had let this Diarrhoea run, as it would been a much larger drain than by the mouth, so it would entirely discharged those humours, that ought to be voided by Expectoration, downwards, to do more mischief among the abdominal viscera. Since his last Bleeding he has had a constant moist skin, which relieved him very much. —

Physicians have reckoned four ways by which a Peripneumony terminates. By Resolution, when the obstruent matter is again rendered fluid so as to pass those vessels in which it formerly stagnated, and is continued in

the

the Circulation, this is the best Termination.

Another is when the peccant matter is so attenuated as to be taken up by the veins & discharged in great quantities of purulent urine. —

A Third is when the Patient is freed by a copious Expectoration. and a fourth is, when this matter is discharged by a Diarrhœa. But I dont remember that any Physician has remarked its Termination by a continued Diaphoresis, Several instances of which I have seen, and am hopeful it will thus terminate with our Patient. —

His blood hew all along been exactly like the blood of a Pleuretic person, shewing a great Phlogistic Lenton with a Pellicle on the Top, which as the blood cools contracts, and seems a Concavity in the Centre of the vessel, and as the blood has more or less of an Inflammatory disposition, the stronger, tougher & more Contractile will the pellicle be and the

the Cavity on the top the greater.

It has been remarked by Sydenham, that if the Patient bleeds very slow, or if the blood runs down the arm into the vessel, the Pellicle can separate from it. These particles are lighter than the other parts of the blood is free from motion; the heavier parts will fall to the bottom, and these Inflammatory particles will rise and form the pellicle on the top, but when the blood coolo. sud-denly, they are entangled and detained by the Serumous part. There is another Crustor in the blood called Crustor fibrosus, this predominates chiefly in Chronic dis-eases, and forms a pellicle on the top, but has neither such strength or toughness, nor does it form a Concavity on the Top as the other does, but commonly has a kind of gelatinous substance on the top of the serumous part of the blood.

19th

notwithstanding repeated bloodletting
the pain of his side continued, wherefore a
Blister was laid to it which relieved him,
he now breathes well, and his pulse is pretty
full, tho' something quick. He seems to
have had a Crisis, for all the Emunctories
of the body are open, he sweats some, has a
gentle diarrhea, and a Critical Sediment
in his urine, which at first scarce formed
a cloud, and had a blew circle round the
top, which is always a sign of Crudity,
and that the Crisis is yet at a distance.
Urine in this Country gives the surest
tokens of a Crisis, of any other Symptom that
can happen; not but that a patient may
recover his health without the sediment,
but then he is continually in danger
of a Relapse till the Sediment appears.
Sweating sometimes prove critical, but

then

then the Patient languishes and is in danger of relapsing. when the sediment appears in the urine there is no danger without manifest mismanagement.— He uses the Julep and Haust. Diaphor. to which I added Diuret. to promote his sweating, keep his Looseness within bounds, and procure him Resp. He dislikes his diet, which it seems is thinner than what he has been accustomed to. —

May 1st

He is now much better of all his complaints, tho' the pain in his side which had left him is returned, but to no great degree. as Blistering was the principal mean of removing it before, I again ordered it, but not with so good success, perhaps the seat of the pain is now so deep that the blister will not reach it,

and

and it is not improbable that it may arise from an adhesion of the Lungs to the Pleura, which frequently is the case after Inflammations of those parts, espe-cially if both the Lungs and pleura are inflamed, as they were in this case; the Consequence of this will be pain upon any accelerated motion of the blood, from Exercise &c. and also as these parts when conceled must necessarily have their vessels more rigid & less easily distended, so the Patient will ever after be more subject to the Pleurisy. I think it best to order some blood to be taken from him to abate its Impetus upon these parts. The Purgatives are very proper after Inflam-matory diseases, yet I dont think them so proper for him, least they give him Diarrhea an opportunity of returning

for

for this might be of bad Consequence in his present weak condition. —

3d

His pain is now much better and he seems to be in a fair way of recovery. —

# Ague

april 13th

Sean Allen about a month ago was taken with frequent cold chilly fits succeeded by Heats at uncertain periods, which after continuing a short time ended in a Tertian ague with the common Symptoms of Headach, nausea &c. For this she took several vomits and

and some doses of Tinct: Jaer: on Saturday last her ague did not keep its period regu-larly, but became quotidian, and each fit since has been near to two hours sooner in its accession than the former.

I admitted her with a design to put by the fit at once by means of an artificial one, raised a little before the accession of her next fit, so that she might be in a sweat at the time she expected the attack; but as she was costive I first caused a Glyster to be injected and then ordered half a Dram of Dovers powders to be given her late in the evening, that it might be at the height of its operation in the morning when she expected her fit, but as soon as she was in bed she began to sweat, which presently rose to a conside-rable height so great that it was improper to give the powder, so that we were obliged to defer its use till this evening. —

In

In the Cure of agues, if we can put by the cold fit, we need be under no apprehension of the hot fit succeeding. This is often done by throwing the Patient into a profuse sweat an hour or two before the expected return of the ague, and keeping up the sweat a little some hours after the time is past, by this means a free Circulation is preserved thro' the whole Body, and that stagnation of humours in the extreme Capillary vessels to which the cold fit seems chiefly owing is prevented. I have frequently succeeded in this intention by causing the Patient to sit before a good fire, covered well with Clothes, & drinking large quantities of some attenuating diluting aperient Decoction, so as to force out a profuse sweat, which may be continued by the same means as long as is thought proper; The drink may be Sack whey with Sp. murder or any such thing. Dover's powders will

answer

answer this intention very well not only as
'tis a sure sudorific, and operates very soon
but because the opium in its composition will
keep the Patient still and easie, and prevent
his tumbling and tossing, whereby the sweating
might be much interrupted. There might
be different methods whereby this ague
may be cured. I chuse this, as I think it the
easiest; nay I dont doubt but a proper
diet of itself would cure this womans ague,
but it would require a considerable time.—

Agues in this Country are vastly more
frequent in the spring than any other season
of the year, which I take to be owing to the
long course of Easterly winds we have at this
season, which are always cold and moist. what
confirms me in this opinion is, that whenever
the wind shifts for any considerable time, the
Disease in good Constitutions abates and wears
off.—

There is one circumstance in our Patients

that

that I must acquaint you of, viz. In the fit she has a violent Cough and spits up blood. This you may say is a contraindication to the proposed method of Cure, because raising a Sweat naturally supposes a quickned Circulation in the blood, & consequently it will rush into the Lungs with a greater Impetus, and probably may increase the Hemoptoe. This I grant, but then I say that a fit of the ague will have the same Effects, and the repeated fits will have the same Effects repeatedly; for from the uneasiness and anxiety about the Heart in the cold fit we may justly conclude that the blood has not a free passage thro' the Lungs, but is accumulated there, and in the right ventricle and vena Cava, and the small low weak pulse in the ague is a certain Indication that the left ventricle and arteries are not duely supplied with blood, presently by the repeated Efforts of the Heart

and

and Lungs this Stagnation is over come, and
then the hot fit comes on, from cold the body
turns hot, the pulse from low and weak becomes
high and strong with all the symptoms of a
violent fever, which at length goes off by a
critical sweat, and sediment in the urine.
In this paroxysm of the disease there are
two things that may very likely cause an in-
-crease of the Haemptoe. First the stag-
-nation, then the accumulation of the blood
in the Lungs at the time of the cold fit, whereby
the whole substance of the Lungs must be
distended, every vessel must be upon the stretch
and in danger of giving way, and if there was
any old rupture of the vessel, the Haemorrhage
may very likely be renewed. This cause then
we may prevent if we can prevent the acc-
-ion of the cold fit. But the succeeding Heat
fever, and sweat will have just the same force
upon the Lungs, by quickening the Circulation
&c, that they would have were they artificially
caused

caused, consequently it must be better to submit to this Inconvenience from the medicine once or twice, than to be liable to a greater from every attack of the ague. This Powder will probably silence the Cough tho' the sweating is over, and thereby occasion an accumulation of the matter she used to expectorate and may put her to some trouble afterwards which is the only Inconvenience that I see.

May 1st 6

I there tried the method proposed with this woman, but notwithstanding a plentyful sweat was raised, her fits returned. I then ordered the vulgar remedy of stoned Raisins infused for a night in Brandy, but also in vain, she being too weak to pursue the sweating method, I ordered her the Cortex, but a few days ago she complained of a swelling in the Hypochondria, wherefore I immediately ordered the Bark to be omitted. —

I Remember in the year 1765 a great enemy

of

of the Soldiers had swellings & Tumours of the viscera from agues, which, if the Bark is imprudently continued, will almost certainly remain, tho' indeed sometimes they wear off, yet they often continue till a new ague discusses them. a few fits of the ague were the only remedies for them, for this by thinning the blood disposes it for passing thro' the small obstructed vessels, so that it must be of the utmost consequence that the viscera be clear of these Tumours before the bark is given. ——

You may remember she had a stomaptoe upon the height of every fit, for the blood being put into a violent motion by the force of the fever by dilating the vessels of the Lungs, made its way out there; This is now better, tho' I think it a bad circumstance in her case, and requires to be stopt by stopping the paroxysms, but then the swelling in the Hypochond: requires a continuance of the ague that it may be discussed.

Palsey

# Palsie

April 17th

George Fairbairn about five years ago was taken with a Senvation of what is called a sleeping of a Limb, which arises upon the Compression of a nerve, in the Calf of his Leg, which rose up along his Thiegh, and over his whole left side to the arm, with pricking pain, which continued for some time, and when it went off left a weakness in the parts which are not quite Paralytic, for he has some sense and motion in them, He attributes the origin of his disease to his Threshing some time in a Barn with a new Earthen floor, which seems not improbable. Last winter he had the same Senvation and pain in the right Leg, which ascended in the same manner. —

Practical Physicians generally deduce the Cause of a Palsy from Coldness & moistness, which

greatly

greatly weaken the nerves, and make them unfit to execute their office. —

If the fluid or that matter contained in the nerves by which they perform their functions, is any ways analagous to the Electrical aura or fire, Coldness and moistness must have a very bad Effect upon them, for by experience it appears that Electrical Experiments will not succeed in cold moist places; and we also find that there is nothing that deadens and disables the nerves like cold joined with moisture, so that I have a great suspicion that the nervous fluid and Electrical aura are very much like each other. another reason for this is, that after being Electrified, the same sensation is felt as when the hand or foot is said to sleep. Electricity puts the whole system into a heat, and if pursued will throw it into a sweat, it agitates every fibre of the body, & quickens the motion of all the animal fluids. —

I have known several Instances and have

25th. I have heard of many more of these palsies have been cured by Electricity, and as this Patient is of a robust habit and otherwise well & has no disorder in the Head, so that the cause of his disease does not seem to be within the Cranium, but in the nerves serving the affected parts, I think him a very proper person to try the Effects upon. I shall therefore order him no medc. at all, but let this take its proper Course with him; and I believe if it is closely pursued it will cure him.

The affected Limbs used to be constantly cold, but he was just now Electrified, and he says that they glow with Heat and are ready to break into a sweat. This is all that Physicians attempt in the Cure of palsies. For finding Hippocrates attributing the Cure of them to agues &c. they have taken the Hint, and administer those remedies that quicken the Circulation and facilitate the passage of the fluids thro the vessels. Besides the advantage that we may expect from Electricity as it causes a heat

heat and warmth, and consequently a more rapid circulation, it has another effect which may be of great use, viz.t the shock and tremor it occasions. I never saw any muscles so emaciated and dead in the palsy that would not start and tremble when Electrified. This shews that the nerves serving these muscles are not so collapsed but that the Electrical fluid will pervade them, and I never found any so cold but it would raise a heat in them, as if they had been whipped with nettles. —

Paralytic people commonly have no perspiration, and never sweat in the affected parts; for if the nerves are obstructed in the part or any way hindered from their proper actions, the motion of the blood thro' the arteries cannot be so rapid as it naturally should be, and consequently the perspirable matter will not be attenuated and expelled to the cutaneous Emunctories of the body in that part; for I consider the arteries

arteries as muscular vessels supplied like other muscles with nerves which are absolutely necessary for their free action All these Intentions are answered by Electricity, the Circulation is rendered more easy, the attrition of the particles of the fluids against each other and against the solids is increased, the natural heat of the part is recovered, an artificial one is raised, perspiration much promoted, and the Patient at length falls into a profuse sweat if the process be carried to a proper height: Hence I conclude that Electricity has a prodigious influence upon the nerves.

These are all plain matters of fact, & you see do answer all the intentions that ever have been proposed as necessary in the Cure of palsies, but if we expect to succeed with it, it must be pushed to a considerable height, and must be done regularly once or twice every day and have two or three hundred strokes each

time

time as he can bear it; It commonly happens that the patient is troubled with pains after being Electrified in the beginning of the Course, but these wear off, especially if he sweats.—

20th

He is Electrified constantly twice a day, by which his Joints are become Supler and freer in their motion, so that he shall continue—

May 1st

He has been Electrified twice every day, his Hands and arms are a good deal better, tho' I cant say his Legs are much altered, however I Shall leave him in the House that we may See what Effects Electricity will have on him further.—

Suppression

# Suppression of Lochia

April 27th

Elisabeth Douglass about three weeks ago was delivered of a Child in the common method by her own and the midwifes account. There was nothing preternatural in her case. They also say that the Placenta &c. were all brought away. She observed that her belly did not subside as she expected, it being her first Child. The midwife swathed her Belly as is common, but loosely, she says, that she complained of its being so slack. She was put to Bed & her belly increased in bulk, and is now as big as when She was with Child, she never had any Effusion of blood upon the Separation of the Placenta from the uterus, nor any Lochia. Of this lastmentioning it to be common to women in her condition, she complained to the midwife, who told her, she could supply that some other way

and

and gave her several doses of some purgative
powder which threw her into a Diarrhoea with-
-out being of any service to her. She then ad-
-vised her to consult a Physician; she did so,
but whether one of Experience or not I can't tell,
and was ordered an Emetic, without any
benefit. She has at present a difficulty of breath-
-ing, Cough, faintness, and often brings up large
quantities of wind from her Stomach, her pulse
is something quicker than natural, she urines
without pain, and in sufficient quantity, &
has no other swelling or Complaint.—

This is an uncommon case, and 'tis hard
to say what part is affected, whether the uterus
or ovarium, as her belly never subsided upon
delivery, as the uterus must have done when
the secundines were brought quite away, and
had it been the ovarium, it must have begun
during the pregnancy, but she had no such
Symptoms. we may suspect the uterus
because there was no Lochia—

upon

upon seperating the placenta from the uterus there follows an Effusion of blood to a considerable quantity, the uterus contracting itself immediately upon the expulsion of the Fœtus, prevents too copious a discharge, it lessens gradually, and at length becomes more serous with some degree of putrefaction, this continues some days after delivery, and is called Lochia. —

I can scarcely conceive that a woman could carry a quick Child to the full time, be delivered in a natural manner, and yet no blood follow the separation of the Placenta, However, it is barely possible, that the orifice of the womb may have contracted so suddenly as not to have admitted the efflux of any blood, and this continuing to be discharged into the cavity of the womb may occasion the present swelling and it seems probable that if it is so, the blood by this time must be putrid, especially

if

if any air was admitted into the Cavity of the
womb. — The Os Tincæ is dilated as it is some
time before the Birth and its soft, which seems
to shew that the Swelling proceeds from some
Extravasated matter in the womb. —

The Indication of Cure therefore will be
to evacuate this as soon as may be, and the first
thing to be done towards this is, to relax all
the vessels, as much as possible: nothing will
answer this intention better than the Semicubi-
-um or warm bath, this she has used since she
came here & found Considerable ease from
it, wherefore she must continue till the
uterus is so relaxed as to give an exit to the
matter lodged in it, not the least violence
should be used till the parts are quite re-
-laxed and rendered capable of Dilation. —

Collections of matter of various kinds have
happened in the womb, as the Hydrops uteri
&c. but I can scarce imagine the present Case

to

to be all water, but rather blood, tho' perhaps dissolved, putrid, mixed with water, air &c. Blood kept free from air will keep a long time without putrefaction, but I fancy there is air mixed with it in this woman's case tho' not in a great quantity, because then it would have been rarified and expanded in this warm Bath, but that did not happen.

If the disease should be in the ovarium, I believe it will be desperate, because there is always found the greatest difficulty in obtaining a Resorption of water from the part. The Paracentesis gives but little relief, and that only for a few days, and indeed this kind of Dropsie is desperate. — I shall endeavour to relax the parts by the warm bath, and the steams of warm water, and by Emollient Ointments applied immediately to the os Uteri. As her looseness is much abated it will require no particular Treatment. She has

little

little or no pain, and for her Cough Inhale
prescribe a bolus of Sperm. Cti and some diluting
Drink. ——

May 3d

Yesterday this womans friends came into
the House, and told her that she was certainly
a dying and would be opened if she died in the
house, wherefore they would have her go
home that she might die in peace, and go
whole into her Grave. This argument was so
prevalent with her, that she went away when
there was a good prospect of making a Cure
of her. ——

The day before, the midwife attended her
as nurse says, that the patient was seized
with pains very much like those in Labour.
The orifice of the womb dilated, and there came
from her a Clod of blood with a fibrous thread
adhering to it, after which the blood continued to
flow, tho' not in a great quantity till yesterday
at five o Clock, when she went away. This

Effect

Effects I believe was chiefly owing to the Semicubium, which She constantly used,

The midwife that delivered her gives a very probable reason why She never had Lochia, which tile now I was unacqueinted with. After She delivered it seems She insisted upon having a draught of cold water, and was so obstinate as to prevail in her demand like She obtained it. This filling her Stomach with cold water might very probably suppress Lochia by causing a general constriction of the vessels of the body, & not only this but it may have brought on an ascites. ——

I once knew an Instance of an obstinate and fatal Dropsie in a man, who after walking four or five miles, being very hot an drought, drank a large draught of small ale, the very next day the Dropsy began tho' the man was of a very robust Constitution. ——

This

This undoubtedly will be the consequence, unless the liquor they drunk be soon expelled either by sweat, urine, or stool, and it is not very likely to go off either of these ways, especially if the Patient be in an unactive posture after drinking, because large draughts of cold drink occasion a general Constriction of all the vessels of the body, and thereby will prevent its absorption, and unless it be absorbed it cant be discharged either by urine or sweat, and it will very likely occasion a Constriction of the orifices of the Stomach which will prevent a speedy Evacuation by stool, so that 'tis more likely to occasion a dropsie than not, and I think we have great reason to believe this to be the present Patients Case, for if the disease was entirely in the uterus, the Tumour certainly would not be so equally diffused, over the whole abdomen. — There may be blood and some of the Lochia retained

in

in the womb, and I believe there is, but cant help thinking there is some other disorder, and I see none more probable than what I have here proposed. A recent Dropsie of this kind I fancy may easily be cured by Hydragogue purges, by Sudorifics, and if these fail, by the Paracentesis, and if this ope-ration is ever successful I believe it would be in such a case, where the Dropsie is accidental, and the Patient otherwise in a good habit of body. —

## Dropsie & apoplectic Fits

### april 27th.

John Bruce came first into the House with a dropsie, both an anasarca and ascites, at the same time he had an asthma and

and Diarrhœa, being much in the same con-
dition with Archd. Duncan. He was not my
Patient but I understood he took some of
Dovers powders, which checked his Diarrhœa
but did not relieve him of his Dropsie, after
this he took several Emetics & Hydragogue
purges, the swelling of his Legs & Thighs
decreased, and his belly became as small tho
natural —

Several days past he has been heavy, dull,
and stupid, after which he grew Comatous, & the
day before yesterday delirious, and troublesome
to the other Patients, his stupor increased, he
grew feverish, and last night became truely
apoplectic, deprived entirely of all motion,
and when the Physician was called in this
morning his pulse was full and strong,
he was bled to the quantity of two pounds,
he has no feeling tho' you prick him, but
since the bleeding he has recovered some
motion of his hands, Legs, & under Jaw so that

tho'

266. tho' at first he was quite apoplectic, he is now paraplectic, that is to say he has the power of some muscles. This day his Head was shaved and a Blister applied. Before this attack he was very asthmatic, and had a continual cough, but these few days past he has coughed very little, and as his stupor increased on him his cough decreased.—

It is a question, whether the want of the cough be the cause of this mans disease or not? It may be the effect from the present insensibility he labours under, and the nerves of the lungs &c may be irritated as usual, tho' he may perceive nothing of it, that is, the cause of the cough may remain, yet the effect or immediate cause, or the irritation of the nerves not happen since he has now an universal stupor of all the nerves of the Body. or, the want of this cough may be the cause of his apoplexy, suppose the the humour that

used

used to be evacuated by Coughing to be 269.
gathered in the Lungs, and for want of that
Evacuation to be accumulated there in some
quantity, this might by a Metastasis be
transfered and thrown upon the Brain, tho'
he never Expectorated any thing but mucus.
Some Authors say that the Lungs themselves
are sometimes Hydropic, tho' I believe this
very rarely happens. This may possibly
be this mans Case, and the water may have
been resorbed from thence or from any part
of the body, and carried to the Brain and so
be the Cause of the violent Symptoms. —

Saturday last I was called to a Patient
who had, had a Catarrhe the whole winter,
but was better this Spring, and had Several
times been abroad, & was apprehensive
he had catched a fresh cold, he grew Stupid, dull,
and Comatous, these Symptoms increased
upon him, he never became quite apoplectic
but

270 but could move his Legs, Hands &c, and could
drink, but could neither speak nor hear,
and lay with his Eyes shut, tho' when they
were opened the light seemed to offend him,
and he would lift his hands to cover them,
his pulse was not strong enough to bear
blooding nor had he any fever. on Sunday
he grew feverish his stupor increasing, then
he had several Glysters to remove his
costiveness, his Head & ankles were blistered,
and Sinapisms applied to the soles of his
feet, his pulse still grew lower, & notwith-
standing all that could be done he expires
on monday. ——

When the Head was examined, a quantity
of blood came away upon removing the skull,
tho' this might be occasioned by teasing
the Sinuses with the saw, yet the Sinuses &
veins were full of blood, and a small quantity
of bloody water was in the ventricles. One

would hardly have imagined that this apoplexy proceeded from blood, as his pulse was so low and weak.

Whether the water that occasioned this mans dropsy be carried to the Brain, there occasioning these vitiort Symptoms, is a question with me; tho' indeed it may be, as the apoplexy came on so gradually. Apoplectic people commonly die with the Symptoms that this man has, viz. weak low pulse, for at first the Cerebrum is only affected, which does not affect the pulse, but as soon as the Cerebellum is diseased, the pulse immediately turns low and weak because the vital arteries entirely depend upon the Cerebellum.

Tho his primary disorder was an Inflammation of the Lungs, and he has had no Expectoration these several days, yet he breathes well, as his pulse is very weak, all further Evacuations must be forborn.

May 1st

May 1st

Since our last he recovered his Senses so much as to speak pretty rationally, and some food, but relapsing again, he died the day before yesterday. —

In opening his head a spoon as the Skull was removed, an Effusion of blood to a considerable quantity followed whether this was extravasated before his Death, or from the Sinuses being torn with the saw is uncertain, there was a great quantity of water in the ventricles, tho not enough to cause his Disease. —

Of the venereal disease

# Of the Venereal Disease.

It is about two hundred & fifty years since this disease was first known in Europe, for about that time america was first discovered ——

In the year 1493 when Lewis the 8th. was besieging naples, there were in his army some Spaniards who had been in america, they gave it to the women, and these to the French soldiers, from whence it soon spread over all Europe. Columbus who first discovered Hispaniola says it was Epidemical some years, yea ages before he arrived. ——

All Physicians now allow that it is communicated by Contact, tho' I dont think every part of the skin equally adapted to receive the infection, but rather in those parts where the Cutis vera is wanting, where the thin Cuticula has the Cellular membrane immediately

below

below it, as the lips, glans penis in men,
and the nipples and inside of the pudenda
in women. Here the true skin being wanting
the virus may easily pass thro' the parts. In
the Infancy of the Disease the Infection ap-
plied to any parts of the body might probably
produce it, tho' it will not at present, for
the disease has grown gradually milder.

When it first appeared, Physicians took
it rather for an acute than Chronic disease,
as it generally killed the Patient in three
weeks, but now a person may live with
it for several years. By the French it
is called Le grande Variole, by the
English, the great Pox, for at the be-
-ginning of this disease the pudenda were
not the first parts affected, but it showed
itself thro' the whole body, causing Pustules
in the Skin, whence its name. The Pustules
were generally larger than those in the
smale

Pox, and when they increased in size, the matter contained in them did not erode the skin, but seemed to lie in the Cellular membrane, which the ulcers consumed without growing larger on the Surface, thereby forming large serious ulcers: after this the mucous Glands were affected, and the fauces, amygdalæ & velum pendulum Palati were first slightly inflamed, where at length scaly pustules were formed: upon the dropping of these scales the ulcers appeared, and by an Ichorous humour the membranes were eroded, and then this fixed on the palate and Bones of the Nose, which occasioned the loss of this member to many. Nor did the internal parts escape, the bones and marrow were affected, the marrow sowzed out and inflamed the periosteum, being rank & acrid; The Periosteum communicating with the muscles carried the Infection to them: The Bones rose in nodes which caused great pain, for these stretched the periosteum which

which is composed of numerous nervous Filaments, and therefore is very sensible, but at present the Symptoms are different in different Patients.

Shankers are generally the first, & if not soon, & rightly managed, the forerunners of all the other Symptoms. In the beginning of the disease there is a painful sensation in the Glans Penis and Prepuce, these are afterwards inflamed, and then an oozing of matter follows. Soon after this some scaly Pustules appear which are white, and the Scales as big as those of Herrings. These may continue a day or two before they break into small ulcers, discharging a thin Ichorous matter which erodes the neighbouring parts as it passes: As the Disease goes on, the Lips of these ulcers grow callous, when they get the name of Shankers.

If a nurse is infected, she communicates the virus

to

to the lips, mouth, and Tongue of the Infant, where such small pustules are to be seen. If the Infant has been infected by the Parents, it communicates it to the nipples of the nurse. This is the first Symptom, and always shews it self at the part to which the Injection was applied. — The ulcers never throw out a good pus, or when they do they cease to be Shankers, and are easily cured, but when they do not, they elude the force of all medicines by which ulcers are generally cured.

A Gonorrhœa seems only to be an internal Shanker in the urethra, the scaly Pustules continue to ooze out an ichorous matter, but in greater quantity, than the external ones, because the Internal surface of the Urethra is composed of less vessels, which are fomented and relaxed by the flow of mucous, and therefore they discharge a greater quantity of matter. The same happens in the Pudenda

of

of women. This common symptom happens upon a resorption of the morbid matter which penetrates even the Glans itself. however the seat of the Gonorrhœa is different in different persons, and there is no part of the Urethra but may be the seat of this Disease, The common and favourable is at the bottom of the Glans, where are many mucous Lamnæ which are ulcerated. The worst kind is seated in the Bulbous part of the urethra, if it affects any part below this, it is generally mild, as the vessels are more lax and pressed on, because the parts are more open, besides there are Glands here different from those on any other part of the urethra, which are well delineated by Cooper. The Prostate open into these parts, and sometimes are the seat of the disease. The symptoms are various, such as Heat of urine, which is easily accounted for by the acid urine passing

passing over the Excoriated parts, irritating 219.
them, and giving a Sensation of pain, and
we see that the heat is in proportion to the
acrimony of the Urine, for if the Patient drinks
not plentifully of some mild Liquor, the urine
is more acrid, and causes greater pain et
vice versa. From whence this Corollary may
be drawn, that we ought to keep the urine
as mild as possible, by causing our Patient
to drink plentifully of some mild diluting
Decoction.

A Chordee is an Inflammation of the
Corp: Cavernos. urethræ, the Corp. Cavernos. Penis.
remaining flaccid, while the Urethra is in a
constant State of Erection, for this reason,
the seat of the ulcer is in the urethra and
mucous membrane, but if this is so much
eroded as to allow the matter to pass into
the Corp. Cavernos. urethræ, it will erode
and irritate the urethræ and Glans Penis.

which

280 which is a continuation of the Corp. Cavernos. urethræ reflected back, and there will be a greater flow of Humours into the Corp. Cavernos. urethræ, and cause an erection, consequently a Chordee. —

Swelling of the Testicles sometimes happens tho' they are not the seat of the disease, but when the ulceration is gone so high as the Prostatæ and vesiculæ seminales, they become inflammed, this stopes the passages, and prevents the seed coming to the vesiculæ, which will be accumulated in the Testicles. Besides, the swelling and inflammation may compress the veins, & hinder the free return of the blood, which will increase the swelling. —

Condylomata are hard excrescences on the inside of the Labia pudend. of women, which sometimes ulcerate, tho' they are not very painful, yet are difficult to cure. —

Warts, which happen in these Cases, are much

much the same with the former, but easier cured as they will sometimes yield to Evacuatives, which the others will not do. —

As internal Shankers are apt to produce Swellings and Inflammations of the Testicles, so external ones are apt to produce Buboes, because the Lymphatics of the Penis discharge themselves into the Inguinal Glands, & the acrid humour flowing into them causes these hard Swellings. —

The worst case is, when there is an Erosion and inflammation of the whole penis, for when the inner Surface of the urethra is all covered with Shankers, the membrane of the Corp. cavernos. Penis is inflammed, the consequence of the continuance of this is, an Inflammation of the whole penis, which is not easily cured, for the matter passing into the Cells of the External membrane compresses the veins. However the best remedy is Phlebotomy, and

of

a low Diet, but if the matter gets into the Corp. Cavernos. it may produce a Gangrene, for it can scarce be discharged again.

The disease is commonly called a Clap, when nothing appears but a Gonorhœa; but when Shankers appear it is called a Pox, tho' I cannot see any reason for it, I would not call it so, when there are only external Shankers, but when the disease have continued some time and the blood is infected from the absorption of the matter and produces Buboes &c, then I think it may be properly called a Pox, because it is evident that the absorption from the Inguinal Glands is propagated to the whole body but not to every part indifferently, but chiefly to the Mucous membranes, Tonsils, velum pendulum palati &c. The first appearance is a white scaly Pustule, but this is seldom observed as the Patient does not

not complain till it is ulcerated; the ulcer extends itself, and an ichorous matter from it Erodes all the adjacent parts and sometimes the bones are affected tho' not so often as formerly; sometimes these humours fall upon the marrow of the bones, Humours of the Body consume all the fat and marrow, the last it turns rancid when it ouzes out tho' the bones making them carious, sometimes it raises an inflammation in the small vessels, between the Lamina of the Bones, hence a Swelling and rising of these Lamina from each other, and hence a distraction of the Periosteum and violent pain, but of this hereafter —

Physicians, if the Body is very full, have thought proper to let blood first. an absorption should be prevented, and all means tried to keep the blood free from infection, I know nothing that answers so well as keeping the parts lax, that there may be a free discharge

of

of the virulent matter. In order to this, we must keep the patient low to prevent any Erections, and if the seat of the disease is at the bottom of the Fraenum, relaxing med.s do help. As long as the Patient has frequent Erections, which are owing to acrid matter, you cant expect a Consolidation of the ulcers, & there is danger that the matter being pent up will spread further, for in Erections the Corp. Cavern. Penis, is quite turgid and makes a compression on the urethra, by this means the matter will be further Squeezed down, perhaps some of it may be thrown on the bulbous part of the Urethra, where all the parts are free from Compression: after having lien here for some time, it degenerates into an ulcer, & spreads very fast. There is another Inconvenience from Erections, when the Corp. Cavernos. penis. is distended, it causes an irritation and Dilaceration of the urethra, & its neighbouring parts & if the parts have been ulcerated & inflamed, it increases both.

In

In order to prevent an Erection, you are to keep the Patient on a low diet, and allow him nothing salt, acrid or Spicy, and bleeding, if he is plethoric, will be of service, Rough purgatives should be forborn in weakly Constitutions, especially when the disease is attended with great heat and pain, in making water, because they will Exasperate this Symptom by over-heating the Patient, wherefore I commonly use Hord. perlut. Fol. malv. & sem. Foeniculi dulc. boiled in aq. Font. q. s. to half a pound, in which a little manna and sal. Glaub: may be dissolved, the Patient may drink 3 or 4 ounces every 4 or 5 hours till the whole is taken. Such purgatives repeated tho' they don't act vigorously, yet they weaken the Patient, and keep the Penis flaccid, by which means the vessels opening into the urethra, are relaxed, which will increase the flow of the morbid matter from it. Fomentations, emollient

Poultices

Poultices of Linseed, Bread and milk &c
all these Roots answer the same Intention. —

As mercury was found of so much service in
curing the Pox, some thought of using it in this
case, but it is sometimes found that a Salivation
will not cure a Gonorrhœa, because the person
is only in the Urethra. —

To answer the second intention viz.t to
detege and heal the ulcers, the same med.s will
in a great measure contribute, for when one
you have evacuated the virulent matter & brought
the ulcer to discharge good pus, it will heal of
itself; only it will be a little callous, as was
mentioned in external Manhew. In order to
dispose the ulcer to heal, we must order the
Patient such diet and drink as will make
the urine as mild as possible. This method
is to be continued till it discharges white
matter, if it turns yellow or green matter it is
worse, and the method must be continued, for

while

while the Sanious matter continues to run, it has the Effect of a Corosive, all you have to do is, to discharge this, and nature will cure the Patient. —

## Thus far of a Simple Gonorhœa.

If the seat of the ulcer be in the bulbous part of the urethra, there will be of course as before observed a greater Suppuration, and therefore a greater flow of humours to the part. In this case it is necessary to give mercurials; it is best however to begin with cooling med.s and when by these you have lessened the Inflammation, you may use more acrid and stimulating med.s with greater freedom. Injections are sometimes useful, I have used them with surprizing Success, tho' always with suspicion, for when you inject any thing by the urethra, you are apt by the force of the fluid rushing in, to drive any Pus that may be lodged in the

urethra

urethra up to the bulbous part. The best method is; to push the Injection with little force, and to press the urethra above, or as high as you would have the Injection to go; by this means you may prevent its going too far up. Another fault in the use of Injections is, that the Patient is suffered to expell them too soon, for if you would expect to detege the ulcer, they should be kept for some time. The best Injections are Decoctions of Figs, althæa, Linseed, melrose &c. mercurial Injections indeed often succeed the best, but must not be pushed too far or they will be dangerous in the beginning when the Inflammation is very great, and as they are Stimulating and acrid, astringent injections, tho' sometimes they stop a Gonorrhœa in a day or two, yet are attended with some danger, if the virulent matter is not Expected, for all they do is to form a thin Cuticle over the ulcer, but the patient is surprised to find himself in a short time affected with Buboes, and Chancres. They ought not

to

to be used, but when you are sure the morbid matter is all expelled.——

If there are symptoms of Inflammation in the urethra, V. S. and the antiphlogistic method is to be used; When there is a Chordee, the corp. cavernos. urethræ being distended compresses the urethra itself and makes the passage narrow, so that it requires a greater force to expel the urine, whence may happen a dilaceration of the fibres, and a violent pain raised; in this case the antiphlogistic method & gentle purges are the best remedies.

In the Inflammatory State of this disease i. e. before there is any ulceration internal or External, I am of opinion that it may be cured be the common antiphlogistic method.——

A Gentleman some years ago came to me and told me he had had to do with a woman a few days before, whom he suspected to be poxed. He then complained of an Heat and Itching in his Glans penis; the Corpus Cavernosum urethræ was a little inflamed, but

no

no running had yet come on; I ordered him to be bled very plentifully, and two hours after gave him a dose of Salts and manna, keeping him upon a very low diet, with doses of nitre as tho he had been in a fever, and in three day all these Symptoms went off, and he was perfectly cured. —

I had another Patient some what later in the Disease he had some degree of a Chordee, and upon trying could force out a small quantity of mucous, he was bled twice or thrice, dieted as above &c. and in eight days was entirely well. —

When the venereal disorder appeared first, Surgeons were at a loss how to treat Shankers, they found they would not yield to any common vulnerary method, & that nothing came from these ulcers but Sanious humours and tho they seemed to be cured they commonly broke out again; One Shanker on the prepuce generally produces two or three more. If

these

there are signs of Inflammation in the prepuce and Glans the antiphlogistic method is to be followed with fomentations of milk and water, to allay the Swelling. Purgatives alone will not Cure these Shankers, nor will they yield without the force of mercury, I dont mean to raise a Salivation, for you may succeed as well without it. Every morning & Evening when the Inflammation is gone, dress the Shanker with ung. mercuriale: If the ulcer was deep and the bases of it hard, you must destroy all the hard parts with Escrotics, and if you can once bring the basis to be soft, youle easily cure it, but if you cure it while it remains hard it will break out in another place. To prevent the matter of these Shankers from affecting the Glans, you should always put a piece of Lint between the prepuce & the Glans, or otherwise a Phymosis may be brought on, which would thicken the

Prepuce

Prepuce so much, as to hinder its uncovering the Glans; this is a bad Symptom, because you cant get at the Chankres to keep them clear, in which case you must throw Injections, of mild Liquors between the prepuce & Glans.—

If the Inflammation continues, V. S. & purging are next to be used, but sometimes it happens that after the Inflammation is abated, the orifice of the prepuce is contracted and grows hard and as it were horny; in this Case the best and readiest way is, to perform the operation of the Phymosis, and then youll do more towards a Cure in ten days, than you would otherwise have done in three months.—

Chankres of the prepuce are apt to produce Buboes, but these are easily cured if taken in time, but not without mercury, because the whole mass of blood likely is affected.—

A Small quantity of mercury given in the beginning will remove them, but if the

Buboe

Buboe is inflamed, you may bleed the Patient
which you may do even when he is taking
mercury, and rub it with merc: Ointment in
order to discuss it. If you cannot do this, you
may suppurate it as fast as possible by
Emollient Poultices taking care not to
open it till the suppuration is compleat,
and the whole cels soft, for if you open it
before, the air getting in will prevent its
suppuration by rendering the Humours
acid, and use what med: you will, it will
never suppurate further, all you can do
is, to waste it by Escarotics, which are
both very troublesome and painful the
Patient. —

Tho' mercury will remove the other symp-
-toms, yet it will have no effect on the Con-
-dylomata, therefore the best method is to cut
them off, for when they are removed, the wound
suppurates, & heals as fast as any other. —

Sometimes

Sometimes they have Inflammations & ulcerations of the Throat, and pain in the Head. These Symptoms plainly shew there has been a resorption of the virulent matter sufficient to Contaminate the whole mass of blood, as it mixes easily with the mucous parts of the fluids. These Create no very violent anguina because the Inflammation is slight and does not hinder deglutition. —

The membranes and vessels of the marrow and Periosteum are troubled hence nodes & Exostoses &c. which are worse by nights than by day, because the warmth of the bed rarefies the blood, consequently the vessels are distended, their fibres are distracted espe-cially those of the Periosteum hence the great pain in that membrane. When the disease comes to this height, there is but two remedies, viz. mercury & the Decoction of the woods. —

When the body is very thin, the Decoction of

the

the woods answers the Intention very well,
but in cold Climates where the body is generally
grosser and fatter mercury answers best, be-
-cause it dissolves the fat; hence it is, that
the decoction will cure a French man when
it will have no Effect upon an Englishman.
mercury and the decoction of the woods act
by thinning all the vicid humours in which
the poison is blended, so that they may be
expelled by the Salivary Glands, and skin.
you may learn from dissections, that after
a Salivation there is no marrow or fat
in the body, only Serous Humours in
their place. The thinner the Body is,
and the less fat a person has, the sooner is
the Cure performed —

The question is, How is the merc: to be ap-
-plied? There are two ways of doing this, either
internally by the mouth, or externally by
unction. In unction we run a great risque
of having severe Symptoms, such as ulcerations

of

296. of the mouth and a flow of Humours to the Intestines; This I imagine is owing to too great a quantity of mercury being used, for in an old inveterate Pox the surest method is unction, for the Salivation is sooner and higher than when given by the mouth. If no Diarrhoea happen you may calculate exactly how much mercury, when internally given, enters the blood, if it is so well prepared as to enter the Lacteals immediately. —

Physicians have used different ways of Exhibiting mercury, the antients used Precipit: alb: & Rub. Turpith mineral &c.; These answer the end but are apt to produce some severe Symptoms, and raise a Salivation too quick, so that the Patient runs a risque of being Suffocated. The moderns have given the mild preparations, such as the merc: dulc: or Calomel but they all agree that Crude merc: well diffused so as easily to pass into the Lacteals is the best way of giving it. —

A

It may be dissolved in Spittle, Turpentine, Bals. Capiv. &c., but the Bals. Sulph. is found to be the best and surest of any. It will take three or four days constant rubbing to dissolve with Bals. Capiv. and even then when you examine it with a microscope, you'll find large Globules undissolved which will not pass into the blood. you ought therefore in prescribing the mercurial Pills to enquire how long it has been rubbed, and according to it you must order your dose, or according to the preparation increase it to a Scruple. I had rather give this than any Chemical preparation of mercury, because I can give them as I please. It is necessary to add a little Soap, otherwise they may pass whole without dissolving in the Stomach. —

With regard to the quantity of Spittle, 'tis not necessary it should be large, for when the disease is to be cured by mercury, you may do it by a gentle Salivation, provided you keep it up long enough; but I don't think it necessary to raise a Salivation at all, as

the

the mercury acts by thinning the blood, it will do it more Effectually without raising a Salivation. The most inveterate pox may be cured by determining the action of the mercury to the Skin without ever raising a Salivation. In a Salivation the mercury runs out of the body thro' the Glands of the mouth as may be tried with a piece of Gold held in the mouth when salivating. If you find a Salivation coming on, stop and let it decline of itself. —

If I was in a warm Climate, I dont think I should confine my Patients, for we find the Spaniards & Italians used going about their ordinary business, but here the air is so changeable therefore the more danger, for by cold an Inflammation of the viscera may come on very readily, if this should happen, you should bleed and give an opiate. By this method the worst Symptoms may be removed, without giving mercury to any great degree, it is indeed thought a tedious method, but it is

is

is not really more so than the other, for by the other you emaciate so fast that it is some time before your Patient can get abroad again.—

If any nodes or Exostoses remain after the Salivation, you may cut them off with the scals, for some of the morbid may perhaps be lodged here, and if allowed to remain may be of bad consequence. when the bony Laminæ are greatly affected, mercury has no effect as in the Diploe of the Skull, for the virulent matter getting in betwixt the Laminæ will distend them so much as to allow the matter to stagnate. In such a desperate case there is a necessity to make an aperture in order to evacuate the morbid matter. Mercury as it acts by its motion or the motion it Excites can have little effect, because when it arrives at their cells, it will stagnate there, and can do no good unless in motion. In this case we are to fill the body with Deuot. Lign. near to a drop of it and dispel this again by sweat caused with Sp. vin. By this means all the humours

may

may be allenfeales changed, and carried out of the body, for this will cleanse the Cells & carry off the morbid matter, I dont take all the woods to be equally good, the Sarsaparilla I think the best, tho' it gives no very strong decoction, yet I imagine it has very good Effects, and I take it to be the Quack medicine used in Spain and here with so good Success, but as it more expensive we generaley use Sassafras & Guaiac.

In Rodes the parts should be Inoculed one in two or three days with Spt. vini a Bos.

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of the Scurvy

# Of the Scurvy.



The Scurvy is a disease very frequent in this Country, insomuch that most of the Patients who come into the Infirmary labour more or less under it. The antients have left us little or nothing about it, as they lived chiefly in Egypt, Greece, or Italy, and in these warmer Climates it is scarce ever to be found. They made but short voyages too, so that it is no wonder it was not much known. The moderns on the contrary have all taken notice of it. I think the Clearest description of it is given by Boerhaave in his aphorisms, he does not seem to have borrowed it from other authors but to have given the symptoms from his own observations, for we find all those which he has communicated concurring in every Patient labouring under the Scurvy. The Symptoms are various in different subjects. The first that appears is a Torpor or Lassitude over all the Joints and muscles, the Knees

particularly

particularly, the Patient sleeps, but is not refreshed by it at all; the Legs then begin to swell of an oedematous kind generally towards the evening, disappearing again in the morning. That is in the beginning of the disease, but when it is further advanced they continue swelled all night. as the Legs become more turgid, the Colour of the Skin grows more red, then purple, with livid or black Spots, the Gums swell, become livid and purple, bleed upon the least violence, recede from the Teeth, leaving them and sometimes part of the Sockets bare. The Teeth become yellow, black and loose. The Spots of the Legs are of a various bigness, from the compass of a Shilling to that of a Crown, the pains of the Joints increase and they Inflame, and in this Stage of the disease, Pleurisies and Peripneumonies frequently arise. The Patient can bear the least motion, but is so out of breath that he is ready to expire. This increases with the disease & is so bad at last that he will deliberate at every step he takes.—

From

From this superficial account of the disease it appears to owe its origin to an acrimony in the blood, produced either by diet or air, I think principally by the latter, because these people who live in a cold moist air, be their diet never so good, are more affected with this disease than those who live upon a worse diet in a clearer or drier air, and by the situation of a house you may give a good guess whether the Inhabitants will be troubled with the Scurvy or not. If it is situated low near stagnating waters surrounded with many trees so as to take off the Influence of the sun, the Inhabitants will be more or less troubled with the Scurvy. I have observed that the common people of this Town who generally live low are vastly more troubled with the Scurvy than others, and it is very frequent among weavers, whose work succeeds best in Cellers &c.

I remember once to have had a Clergyman my Patient, who used to study in an upper room facing the South; his house was almost

concealed

concealed by Trees planted round it. He accidentally took a liking to a back Closet fronting the north not far from which ran a rivulet of water. after a little time he observed his Boots to be mouldy, and he himself presently felt the Effects of it, for his Legs began to swell with black spots & Ulcerations. His Gums were affected & shrunk away from his Teeth, he had frequent Cholic pains and so great was his Lassitude, that he could deliberate a quarter of an hour whether he should rise out of his Chair or not. walking once across the Room would make him as breathless as if he had run a mile when well. —

I think it explain'd that the air and situation of his Closet occasioned this disorder in this Gentleman, and brought it to so great a height in about three months time.

It has also been observed that the officers at Sea who lodge in the fresher air are much

less

less troubled with the Scurvy than the common men lodging together in the Hold, and since the Invention of air pipes / ventilators / they have been much less subject to it than they used to be. —

Cold has been reckoned by some to be a great cause of the Scurvy, but in Lord Anson's voyage we find the Scurvy breaking out and raging within five or six degrees of the line as well as in the Latitude of Cape Horn, so that it seems to me to depend in a great measure upon the moisture of the air. —

It is observed that Experiments in Electricity succeed ill in moist weather, so that the aura, Fire, or whatever it is, that is so necessary to the life of animals seems in some measure to be wanting. For Instance, Shut up an animal in the receiver of an air pump, & it will presently pant and soon die, tho' none of the air was Exhausted, and tho' the air continues of the same density as when the Creature was put in. Hence it would seem that there are some particles

in

in the air absolutely necessary for life, distend from the density of the air, and that these particles are analogous to the nervous fluid is probable, because Electricity succeeds best where these Particles abound most viz. in a dry clear air.

Blood let from Scorbutic persons separates into a black Crassamentum, covered with a viscid pellicle, and Serum either black or green or a mixture of both. This manifests a great acrimony and dissolution in the blood; from this acrimony it is that the small vessels are eroded, and the blood shed into the Cellular membrane, where stagnating it causes the yellow, livid, or other spots. From the Erosion of the vessels also proceed the Scorbutic ulcers, and not from the Suppuration, these never discharge any thing but an Ichorous Sanies. Boerhaave has divided this acrimony into three kinds, acid, alkaline & muriatic, but the difficulty is they are not to be distinguished in their Symptoms above one in a hundred times, if the patient was formerly

subject

Subject to acidities in the Stomach &c. the Scurvy may be from an acid humour & acrimony and so of the rest, but it so seldom happens that we can make this distinction, that it is of no great use to us. Boerhaeve was of this opinion because, he says it cured by directly opposite remedies, and therefore, says he, it must be from opposite causes; granting this, yet we cannot by the effects tell from what state the acrimony arises it is of no service to the cure of the disease. It may be cured by any thing that may carry this acrimony out of the blood. by a gentle Diarrhœa and increase the quantity of urine. Mineral waters, Goats whey &c., answer the same intent very well. The sea Scurvy cannot be cured at Sea because the air continuing in the same disposition that first occasioned it. ——

Gentle purgatives and Emetics succeed best here too. Diet drinks made a little purgative with Hellebore or Jallap &c. so as

to

to keep up a constant gentle diarrhoea do often service to scorbutic disposed people. The purging salts in repeated doses will do the same, so that it seems to be a successful method to discharge the peccant matter by stool. —

But scorbutic Ulcers with callous lips are best cured by mercury, not but that the succulent plants long continued will do the same thing, but then the cure is neither so easie nor so expeditious, as by mercury, which needs not be given to such a degree as to raise a salivation. —

Of the Fluor albus

# of the Fluor albus

This disease in English the whites, is a constant flow of thin yellow or green serous humour from the vagina and is very hard to cure. It may proceed from ulcers in the vagina, but then it ought to be called ulcus vaginæ. It is commonly owing to too great a laxity of the vessels of the womb and vagina, and very much resembles a diarrhœa from Laxity, for when the vessels are very lax they are capable of very great dilatation, and have in a great measure lost their Tone, Elastic Spring or Contractility: The serous part of the Blood and Lymph will constantly flow out of their orifices, whether it happens in the Intestines causing a diarrhœa, or in the womb and vagina causing a Fluor albus. —

The whites always happen in some degree after every flow of the menses, for when a quantity of Blood sufficient to take off the plethoric

disposition

disposition from the body is evacuated from the uterus, the vessels begin to contract themselves, and the discharge decreases every hour, till at last they have lessened their diameters so much as to retain the red Globules, and suffer none but the Serous to go off. Hence there is always a discharge of a thin yellowish humour at the end of every menstrual flux, much resembling the whites, till the vessels still contracting at length put an end to it also. ——

If the whites have been of any long standing they are very hard to cure, because the longer any vessel or fibre has lost its Elasticity the harder it is to be restored. — A woman that has long had the whites, looks pale & wan, is weakly and spiritless, has pains in her Back, Head and Stomach, with a great train of nervous Symptoms: It is reckoned among the women, and I believe very justly, an Evacuation extremely weakning to the Constitution, the quantity Evacuated is very considerable, & is

increased

increased upon the least Exercise. —

The pain of the back arises from the same Cause with that of the eruption of the menses viz. a distension of the Emulgent vessels. The seat of the disease is often in the vagina, but more often in the uterus itself. —

In order to a Rational Cure we must consider whether the disease arises from an Ulcer in the womb, or Vagina, or Solely from a Laxity of the vessels. If there has been any Inflammation of the parts, especially if it come to suppuration, we have reason to suspect the former, and then the Cure depends on the Cure of the ulcer. If there has been no inflammation it very likely arises from a laxity, and is to be treated in like manner as a diarrhœa from the same cause, Such a diarrhœa is often cured by diverting the flow of humours from the Intestines to some other parts of the body, thereby giving the vessels of the Intestines time to Contract themselves

and

and recover their Elasticity. Thus Diaphoretics and diuretics cure a diarrhœa. I have often cured the Fluor albus by Sudorifics, such as the Decoction of the woods &c., and sometimes by gentle purges increasing the Secretion of the Guts I have diverted the flow from the uterus. If these fail, Styptics may be used, such as the pulv. Stypt. antiphthisic &c., but I would first advise a trial of the Bark and Bitters. Topical applications may also be advantageously used, as the Decoct. Cort. Querc. or an injection of the same with some of the pulv. Stypt. by the vagina. If the Os Tincæ should be dilated, I would not advise Styptic injections, lest entering the Uterus, the orifice should close upon them, and thereby prevent a return of the menses, wherefore this must be Carefully examined with the finger, If the orifice is not dilated they may be safely used. —

The vagina is every where supplied with

mucous

mucous glands which continually discharge their Contents into it; These may be relaxed so as to throw out a greater quantity than they ought, and to be the seat of the disease; Here Topical Remedies by Injections are of great use. The Belly must be kept open by Rhubarb or some such thing, for when a passage here is wanting, the humours being repelled will find an Exit some where else.

The Cold Bath is for the most part Successful, for women troubled with this disease are commonly of a weak and lax Constitution, and there is great danger, least by the sudden & violent Shock & the great Contraction of all the fibres caused by this, the blood should be forced upon the Lungs with a greater Impetus than they are able to bear, and so occasion an Haemoptoe, or an obstinate obstruction in some of the viscera. Women sometimes apply Clothes wet in cold vinegar with good Success, this may occasion a Stagnation of the blood in the Epigastric vessels, & favour its return by Corrugating the fibres of the vessels.

Of

# Of the Headach.

This is a common disorder, which I believe few arive to the age of manhood without being sometime or other troubled with it, and some people have it habitual or often returning. —

The seats of the pain is either within or without the Skull among the Tegumentes of the Head; Sometimes it is Idiopathic, or the original disease, at other times it is only a Symptom of a disease in some other part E.G. the Stomach. Sometimes it is from a great dislension of the vessels of the Head, at others from Spasmodic Contractions of the membranes; In these Cases it is commonly of long continuance, but when it proceeds from a disorder in the Stomach it seldom holds out above a day or two, and never longer than while the Stomach is disordered. —

There is always a great Sympathy observable between the head and Stomach, for no sooner

Sooner w^th^ head wounded by a blow &c
than immediately nausea & vomiting generally
Bilious ensue, et vice versa, when the Stomach
is loaded with a quantity of morbid humours,
Headache commonly follow, nay sometimes
when not the least disorder is perceived in the Stomach.

When the cause of the Headach is within
the Skull, it is generally hard to remove, E. G. an
Hydrocephalus by distending the Brain wch
compress the vessels and cause a Headach.
The Cure of this can be no otherwise than by
curing the dropsie of the Head, which no
reasonable man will say can be easily done,
I scarcely think that the Cortical part of the
Brain can have any sensation, tho its membranes,
especially the dura mater have a most
Exquisite Sensation, and I believe the seat of
the pain when within the Skull is always in
these membranes, tho the Cause may be in the
Substance of the Brain itself, for whatever distends

and

and enlarges it will cause a Compression of these membranes. A Phrenitis is an Inflam.n of the Dura mater, but with what exquisite and reneling pain is this accompanied.

The seat of the Headach may also be externally in the Tendinous membrane of the muscles or Pericranium. This may arise from an Inflammation in the Temporal arteries or from Spasmodic Contractions, called the nervous Headach. The membranes of the Head are continually affected with Spasms, as in the megrim and Calvus Hysterious, where the pain is confined to one part.

This is the nervous Headach, & is distinguished by a low pulse without fever, Heat, or thirst; here antispasmodic remedies are to be made use of. Topical applications are also very good, for by irritating and stimulating some other nerve or some other part of the same nerve do off take off the Spasms, that occasioned the pain.

A Lady very subject to the megrim

above

above one of her Eyes, which would hold her for months together, was sometime ago relieved by rubbing the part with Ol. Succin; after she had in vain tried all the tribe of antispasmodic medᵉ internally, which determined me to make use of so acrid a remedy. —

I have oft Cured the Calvus Hystericus by applying a Blister no larger than a shilling to the part affected. This surely could not be done by the Evacuation of Serous matter by the Blister, for the pain was gone before the Blister could rise, but it must have been done by its irritating the Surface of the Skin, and thereby taking away from the internal membranes the Cause of the pain. many Instances may be given to confirm this doctrine, thus, tickling the nostrills will cause Sneezing from the Communication between the nose and Diaphragm; Tickling the fauces provokes Nausea and vomiting; a Fright stops the Hiccup, and rubbing the internal Carthus

of

of the Eye prevents Sneezing &c. But in Head-
-aches from obstructions the Cure must be
quite different. In the beginning of fevers and
Inflammatory diseases Headache are very
common; here if the pulse permits, the only
Cure is Phlebotomy, gentle antiphlogistic purge,
cooling diet, Glysters &c. A Blister on the back
by making a derivation sometimes helps it
but very seldom quite cures it. In the begin-
-ning of fevers it most commonly rises from
some viscid Phlegm accumulated in the
Stomach, this is often overlooked. In this case
it is best cured by giving an Emetic or two to
discharge the Phlegm, which at the same
time generally occasions a nausea, If any
of the matter should have descended into the
Guts, by irritating the nerves there it may still
keep up some degree of Headach, therefore
after an Emetic it is best to give a gentle
purge to free the body of it entirely. Sclerocneous
matter in the Stomach by distending the
nerves

nerves may occasion the Headach, thus,
I have known Severe headache from air only
in the Stomach, which being rarified will
distend the Stomach to a very great degree, &
as soon as the Patient belches pretty liberaley,
the pain in the Head has ceased. There may be
a mechanical Cause of the pain in the head,
for when the Stomach is distended much, it may
Compress the aorta descendens, and thereby cause
a greater quantity of blood to go to the Head.—

Acid sour humours may occasion the Headach,
when they are lodged in the stomach, from this
Cause it is that Headachs follow a debauch of
wine, Sour punch &c. This will certainly happen
unless the person vomits pretty freely, or a
gentle diarrhœa comes on; I have often been
troubled with Headache from acidities
in the Stomach, which have immediately
ceased upon taking some of the absorbent
powders, or neutral salts. when the

cause

cause of a Headach is in the Stomach, a vertigo and Nausea often attend it, youll easily see that Topical Remedies can have no effect here. Emetics, as I before observed and a Dose of Tinct. Sacr. and Rhubarb are the only remedies. ——

Tho' there may be other Causes of Headache besides these I have mentioned, yet these are the most common and chiefly occur in Physical practice. ——

The

# The Conclusion

I have Gentlemen in this Course of Lectures endeavoured to lead you into a rational method of practice by first investigating the Causes of diseases, & thence raising the indication and methods of Cure, and I would advise you always to retain the same method; prescribe nothing blindly, but with an Eye to some rational intention Selected from the cause and nature of the disease. To do this you see requires a knowledge of the nature of diseases, and of their Causes; Something of both these I hope you have learned from these Lectures. I have admitted some patients not so much from a view of curing them as of having an opportunity of discoursing to you upon their Cases, that you might hear the Judgement of an elderly Physician, who I may say without vanity, have had some experience another thing I would advise you to is simplicity in your prescriptions. Physicians in the last age crowded their Receipts as much as possible with a view of giving something against every Symptom in Complex Cases, but this is absurd, In some diseases opposite Intentions arise, these must require opposite meds. One part then of y^e^ prescription may operate against the other, and destroy its

effects

effects, or being mixed together produce a Tertium -quid, which no man knows the effects or virtues of. In Complex cases all the symptoms generally de- -pend upon some one or other that gave rise to the disease; against this then you are chiefly to direct your Aim, and when this is overcome, the rest commonly cease, or if not, must be treated as they require. Or if some one Symptom, not the original cause, trouble your Patient much, you must level your force against it, and when you have freed him of it, proceed to the general Cure. It is vain to attempt too much at once, and it may convince mankind that you are a busy man and want to get your business done, but at the same time it shews that you want Judgement to do it. When you give simple Medicines you know what to expect from them, but when Medicines of different virtues are crouded to- -gether, no mortal knows what to expect from them.

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Leonard Charles Taylor